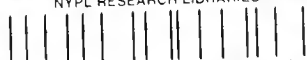


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THE LIFE
& DEEDS OF
PORTER A. HARRIS
HISTORICAL
FACSIMILE



With Biographical Sketches
Lillian C. Buttre.

J. C. BUTTRE.

NEW YORK

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HEROES, CLERGYMEN, AUTHORS,
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BY
LILLIAN C. BUTTRE.

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PREFACE.

THE biographical history of men is the mirror of the mind, imparting lessons of interest, improvement, pleasure, and essential advantage.

Carlyle, in his life of John Sterling, says: "I have remarked that a true delineation of the smallest man, and his scene of pilgrimage through life, is capable of interesting the greatest man; that all men are, to an unspeakable degree, brothers—each man's life a strange semblance of every man's, and that human portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all things the welcomest on human walls."

A kindred feeling gave an impulse to these sketches. A second, more serious, was a desire to portray the men who stand forth to the world as emphatically the representatives of America, accompanied by such incidents of their lives and characters as shall furnish a comparison of persons and countenances with sentiments and actions. The story of their lives, simply and clearly unfolded, places the reader, as far as possible, in personal communication with them.

While transmitting to posterity the memory of distinguished persons of the past and present day, it will instil in the minds of our children the important lesson, that honor and station are the sure reward of continued exertion—and that, compared to a good education, with habits of honest industry and economy, the greatest fortune would be but a poor inheritance.

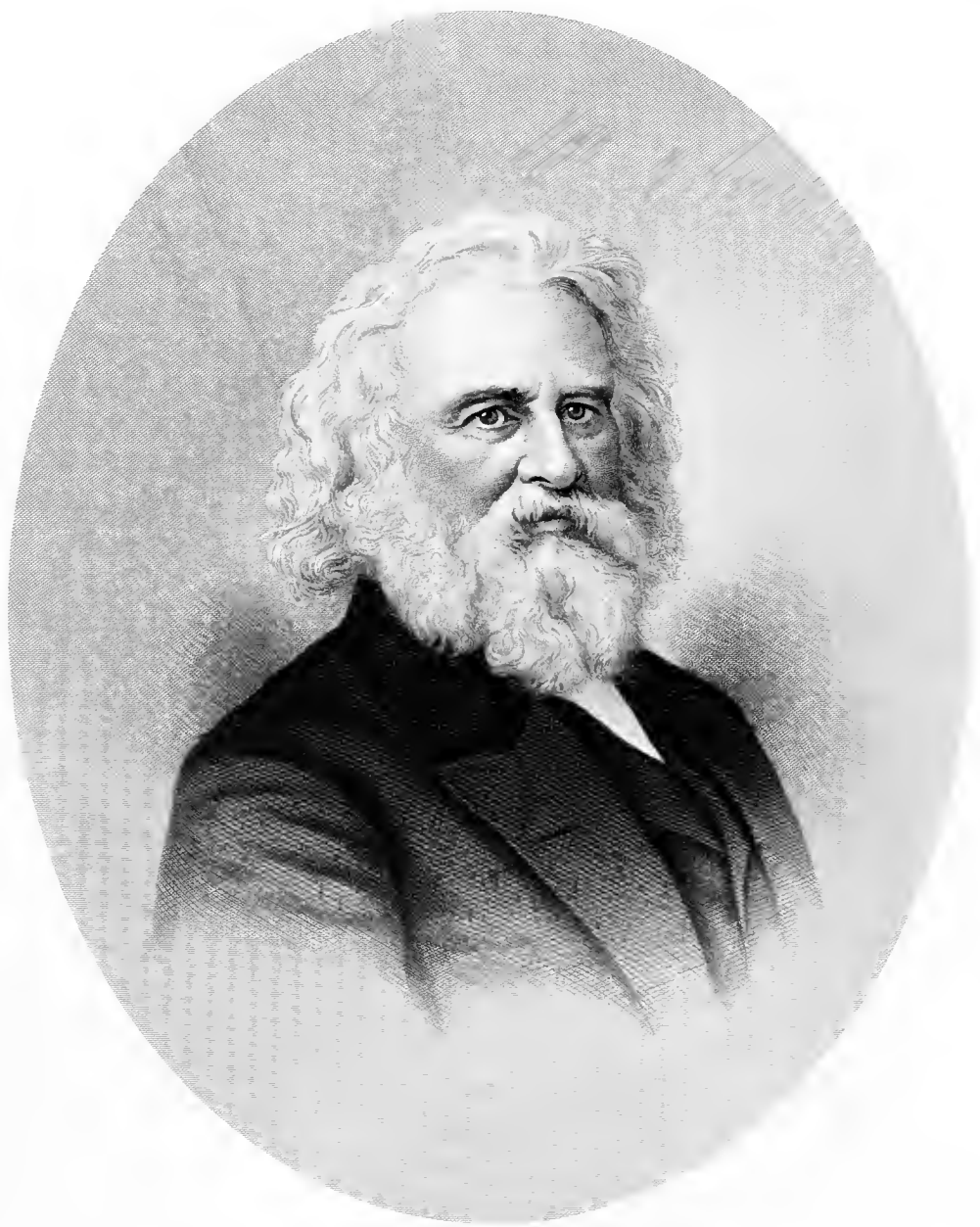
Our pages relate the history of those who have successfully braved the storms and tempests of adversity—whose energy and decision of character have overcome every obstacle which surrounded their pathway to eminence and distinction, and who have become prominent in some profession or calling. To these we refer the young men of America, as bright and glorious examples worthy to be imitated and emulated. The fact that our public honors are open to the attainment of every citizen, is a prospect which should fill the soul of the ambitious, and rouse every faculty of mind and body to exert its utmost force.

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Henry W. Longfellow.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the American poet, was born in Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. His father, the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a lawyer of distinction, was a descendant of John Alden, the Pilgrim. The son entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated, in the class with Nathaniel Hawthorne, in 1825. About this time he wrote verses for the "United States Literary Gazette." Some of his poems, written before the age of eighteen, are preserved in the standard collection of his writings. Among them was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner."

For a short time after his graduation, Mr. Longfellow studied law in his father's office, but was soon appointed to a Professorship of Modern Languages at Bowdoin College, and the privilege of a preliminary tour in Europe to qualify himself for the post was granted him. For three years he travelled in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and studied the various languages. On his return he lectured at Bowdoin College, as Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, and wrote articles for the "North American Review," papers on Sir Philip Sidney, and other literary topics. An essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" included his translation of the stanzas of the soldier poet Maunrique on the death of his father. About this time appeared the sketches of his travels, entitled "Outre Mer," which were the first of his collected prose works.

In 1835 Mr. Longfellow was chosen Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard University, to succeed Mr. George Ticknor. Before entering upon his new duties, he made a second European tour. Returning to America, he commenced his duties at Harvard, and established himself, in 1837, as a lodger in the old Cragie House, the Headquarters of General Washington in the Revolution, which he has since purchased, and in which he still resides. From this residence, "Hyperion, A Romance," was dated, in 1839. The same year, the first volume of the author's original poetry, "Voices of the Night," was published at Cambridge. It contained

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

the "Psalm of Life," the "Midnight Mass for the Dying Year," the Maurique translation, and a number of his early poems contributed to the "Gazette." It at once became popular, and many of its stanzas have become "household words." "Ballads and Other Poems" appeared in 1841, and "Poems on Slavery" in 1842, and "The Spanish Student," a play in three acts, in 1843. These were followed at short intervals by "The Belfry of Bruges and Other Poems;" "Evangeline, A Tale of Acadie," which is by many accounted his happiest work; "Kavanagh," a tale in prose; "The Seaside and the Fireside;" "The Golden Legend;" and "The Song of Hiawatha." Of this last-named production Mr. Longfellow wrote: "This Indian Edda—if I may so call it—is founded on a tradition prevalent among the North American Indians, of a personage of miraculous birth, who was sent among them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing grounds, and to teach them the arts of peace. Into this old tradition I have woven other curious Indian legends, drawn chiefly from the various and valuable writings of Mr. Schoolcraft. The scene of the poem is among the Ojibways, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable." The novel and original style of the work caused it to be received with much criticism, but it soon became an established favorite.

Mr. Longfellow is also the author of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," written, like "Evangeline," in the hexameter measure; "Birds of Passage;" "Tales of a Wayside Inn;" "Flower-de-Luce and Other Poems;" "The New England Tragedies;" "The Hanging of the Crane;" "Aftermath;" and numerous poems contributed to periodicals. His works have passed through many editions both in this country and in England, where no poet of the United States is so popular and well known. His translation of "The Divine Comedy" is the most faithful version of Dante that has ever been made. It was followed by "The Divine Tragedy," and "Christus; A Mystery." He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, and that of D.C.L. at Oxford, England.

The same general characteristics run through all Mr. Longfellow's productions. The elegance and, at the same time, simplicity and purity of his writings are anticipated by his personal appearance, manner, and mode of life.

His brother, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, is also a poet, and his son, Ernest W. Longfellow, is a portrait, genre, and landscape painter of much promise.



W. J. Smith

JAMES SAMUEL WADSWORTH.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES S. WADSWORTH, U.S.V., was born in Geneseo, New York, October 30, 1807. He is said to have been a descendant of the Captain Wadsworth who concealed the charter which Charles II. had given the Connecticut colony, in the hollow of a tree in Hartford, famous ever after as the "Charter Oak;" and who, when a second attempt was made to infringe upon charter rights by Governor Fletcher, caused the drums of the militia to beat and drown the reading of the royal commission. "Fletcher commanded silence, and began to read again. 'Drum, drum!' cried Wadsworth. 'Silence!' shouted the governor. 'Drum, drum, I say,' repeated the captain; and then turning to Fletcher with a meaning look, he added: 'If I am interrupted again I will make the sun shine through you in a moment.' The governor concluded not to press the matter."

Mr. James S. Wadsworth was the oldest son of James Wadsworth, one of the pioneers of Western New York, who established the first Normal School in that State; procured the enactment of the school-library law in 1838; founded a library and institution for scientific lectures at Geneseo, and endowed it with ten thousand dollars. His gifts to the cause of education exceeded ninety thousand dollars. The son received a thorough education at Harvard and Yale Colleges. He studied law in Albany, and in the office of Daniel Webster at Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, but never practised, as the private business of his large patrimonial estates occupied the greater part of his life. He was often invited to accept high positions, but rarely held office, although active and influential in moulding the politics of the country, and never neutral or silent upon any of the great questions before the people.

In 1834 Mr. Wadsworth married a Miss Wharton, of Philadelphia, and with his wife visited Europe. After their return he applied himself to agricultural affairs, and in 1842 was elected President of the State Society, in which he always manifested an interest. In 1854 he

JAMES SAMUEL WADSWORTH.

visited Europe for the second time. In March, 1856, he was elected a member of the "Century Club" of New York. His public record from that time forward may be briefly stated. He was presidential elector at large in 1856, and district elector in 1860. He was appointed a commissioner to the Peace Convention held at Washington, February, 1861.

Mr. Wadsworth was one of the first to offer his services to the government when the Civil War began. When communication between Washington and Philadelphia was obstructed, leaving all at the North in doubt and uncertainty as to the fate of the national capital, he at his own risk and expense, chartered two ships, freighted them with provisions, and started with them himself to Annapolis to provide for the State militia who were being hastened to defend the capital. From that time to the battle of Bull Run he was employed in executing delicate and important military and civil commissions. When the army started upon its march to Richmond, he volunteered upon the staff of General McDowell, and in the memorable battle of Bull Run distinguished himself by his activity, coolness, courage, and humanity.

In August, 1861, Mr. Wadsworth accepted from the President the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of the District of Columbia, and for nine months discharged the duties of that office with great satisfaction to the government. In September, 1862, he was nominated for the office of Governor of the State of New York, but was defeated by Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate. In December he was assigned a division under General Burnside; and at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, commanded the First Division, First Army Corps, under General Reynolds. After the fall of Reynolds he commanded the corps. Early in 1864 he was sent upon special service to the Mississippi Valley, and made an extensive tour through the Western and South-western States.

On his return he led the Fourth Division of the Fifth Corps, and in the battle of the Wilderness, on May 6, 1864, after having three horses shot under him, was himself struck in the head by a bullet. The enemy were charging at the time, and took the ground before the General could be removed. He was captured and carried, while he was probably in a state of insensibility, to one of their hospitals. No medical skill could save his life. He lingered from Friday until Sunday, May 8, 1864, when he died.

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Alexander

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D., an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, April 17, 1772. His grandfather, Archibald, of Scotch descent, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, in 1736, and removed to Virginia about the year 1738.

At the age of ten years, young Archibald Alexander was sent to the academy of Rev. Wm. Graham, at Timber Ridge meeting-house. He studied under his instruction for seven years, when his father procured him an engagement as tutor in the family of General John Posey. After his return home, he commenced the study of theology with his former school-master, the Rev. Mr. Graham. He was licensed to preach in 1791, at Winchester, shortly after which he made a missionary tour through the southern counties of his native State.

In 1797 Dr. Alexander was called to the presidency of Hampden Sidney College, an institution established as a Presbyterian theological seminary, which had received its charter as a college in 1783. In 1801 he resigned the office and also his pastoral charge, and visited New York and New England. On this journey he met many prominent clergymen and other celebrities. He was present at Dartmouth College when Daniel Webster pronounced his commencement speech. On his return to Virginia, in 1802, he married Janetta Waddell, the daughter of James Waddell, D.D., the eloquent blind preacher, whom William Wirt believed to be the equal of Patrick Henry, though in a different species of oratory.

Dr. Alexander resumed his former position at Hampden Sidney College, but, owing to the insubordination of the students, accepted a call from the Pine Street Church, Philadelphia, where he was installed pastor in May, 1807. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College, in 1810. Upon the organization of the Theological Seminary at Princeton by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in 1812, he became its first professor, with charge of the various branches of theological education. As the institution increased in numbers and consequently in requirements, he was gradually relieved

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

by the labors of others until his duties resolved into a distinct professorship of Pastoral and Polemic Theology, in which he continued for nearly forty years. He was holding the position at the time of his death, which occurred in Princeton, New Jersey, October 22, 1851.

Dr. Alexander was a thorough and accomplished scholar. As a preacher he was greatly admired. "His personal appearance, in a piercing eye, a high forehead, and delicate features, with a transparent complexion, was expressive of the refined and penetrating mind within." He was the author of "Outlines of the Evidences of Christianity;" "Treatise on the Canons of the Old and New Testaments;" "Lives of the Patriarchs;" "Essays on Religious Experience;" "History of African Colonization;" "History of the Log College;" "Advice to a Young Christian;" "Bible Dictionary;" "Counsels of the Aged to the Young;" "Brief Compendium of Bible Truth;" "History of the Israelitish Nation;" "Moral Science;" a Memoir of his old instructor, Mr. Graham; a "History of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia;" biographical sketches of distinguished American clergymen and alumni of Princeton College; and numerous tracts. He also contributed to the "Biblical Repertory" and other periodicals, and left a number of works in manuscript. Two of his sons were prominent Presbyterian clergymen.

The Rev. James Waddell Alexander, D.D., the eldest son, after receiving a thorough education, was licensed for the ministry. He was engaged for a short time as editor of the "Presbyterian," a newspaper published in Philadelphia. For eleven years he held the position of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres in Princeton College, and for two years that of Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the theological seminary of that place. He was the author of several works and of numerous contributions to periodicals. He died in 1859. After his death two volumes of his letters were published by his friend, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Trenton, N. J.

The Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D.D., another son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, was a man of remarkable scholarship. He was familiar with twenty-five languages, seven of which he could read, write, and speak freely. For three years he was Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in Princeton College, and for many years was Professor of Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History in the theological seminary. He was the author of several religious works, and was a contributor to the "Biblical Repertory" and "Princeton Review." His death occurred in January, 1860.



Theodore Strong.

THEODORE STRONG.

EARLY in the seventeenth century, Elder John Strong, of England, crossed the ocean and settled in New England, where large numbers of his descendants—many of whom have occupied positions of trust and responsibility—have since resided. Among the descendants of the sixth generation was Theodore Strong, LL.D. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Strong, of Heath, Massachusetts, a man of talent and great energy, and of Sophia Woodbridge, a daughter of the Rev. John Woodbridge, of South Hadley, of the ninth generation of a succession of ministers bearing the same name, each being the eldest son.

Professor Theodore Strong was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, July 26, 1790. After attending school, and preparing for college under the direction of a clergyman, he entered Yale when eighteen years of age. He was graduated in 1812, taking a high stand in all his studies and receiving the prize in mathematics, in which science he had acquired much proficiency. He at once became tutor in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and held the position until 1816. In that year he was chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and remained there as such for eleven years. In 1827 he accepted the same position in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he continued until 1862, thirty-five years.

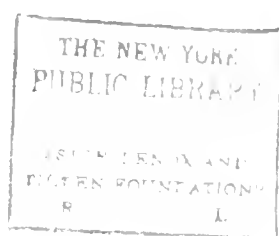
During his connection with Hamilton College, the attention of scientific men was called to Professor Strong by his solution of several difficult mathematical problems. He demonstrated the theorems respecting the circle, which had been propounded as a challenge to the world by Dr. Matthew Stewart in 1746. His ingenious demonstration was published in the *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences*. He studied the works of La Grange, Laplace, and other great mathematicians, and whatever was necessary for a thorough comprehension of mathematics. He was also deeply interested in other studies, in history, in mental philosophy, and in theology. His mental constitution and habits forbade him to yield his assent on any subject, without sufficient evidence, and his own conclusions were carefully reviewed before offering them to the inspection of others.

THEODORE STRONG.

Professor Strong devoted the greater portion of his life to his favorite science. His profound knowledge of mathematics, and his success in the solution of difficult and important questions, excited the admiration of men of science, many of whom consulted him upon points of scientific interest. He was fond of being questioned, and of discussion and disputation. In his professional duties in the class and lecture-room, he presented his original views and deductions of the subject under discussion, with clearness, simplicity, and able illustration. His interest in the work roused the interest of the students, while his manner in imparting instruction gained their attachment and respect.

Professor Strong was an honorary member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and was one of the original members of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Rutgers College in 1835, and the same degree from Hamilton College. He was a frequent contributor to mathematical journals, and to the learned societies of which he was a member. He made a number of important contributions to "Silliman's American Journal of Science." He communicated to the first volume, which was published in 1818, a new geometrical demonstration of the values of the sines and cosines of the sum and difference of two arcs, together with the solution of a difficult diophantine problem. Among the other journals to which he contributed miscellaneous papers were "The Mathematical Journal," "The Scientific Journal," "The Mathematical Diary," "The Mathematical Miscellany," "The Cambridge Miscellany," and "The Mathematical Monthly." In these papers were many new and entirely original demonstrations and discussions of various difficult subjects. His two largest and best-known works are the "Treatise on Elementary and Higher Algebra"—a work original in its method and in many of its conclusions, which was published in 1859, and a volume on the "Differential and Integral Calculus," written in 1867, but not published until after the death of the author. For original investigation and profound knowledge of the subject they cannot be excelled. They contained much that was new, among which were the solution of Cardan's Irreducible Case of Cubic Equations, which had baffled the best mathematicians of Europe, and a method of extracting, by a direct process, any root of any integral number.

Professor Strong died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 1, 1869.





Faithfully yours,
J. J. Mason

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the comedian, was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. He is the son of Jefferson, the third of the name, and Mrs. Burke, the noted vocalist, and a half-brother of Charles Burke, a celebrated comedian, who died in New York, November 10, 1854. His first appearance was at his father's theatre in Washington, D. C., December 28, 1831, on which occasion he was billed as Cora's child, in "Pizarro." At his mother's benefit, May 9, 1832, he represented the Roman statues, illustrative of the Passions.

During the season of 1835-36 he appeared at the Franklin Theatre, New York, in various children's characters, and on September 30, 1836, took part, with a Master Titus, in a combat scene, on the occasion of a benefit performance at the old Park Theatre, New York. His first regular appearance on the stage, as a professional actor, occurred at Chanfrau's National Theatre, New York, September 1, 1849, where he appeared as Hans Morris in a farce entitled "Somebody Else." In 1850 he was cast for Knickerbocker to the Rip Van Winkle of his half-brother, Charles Burke, at the new National Theatre, New York.

Passing over a long period of arduous professional labor in stock companies, we come to the production of Mr. Tom Taylor's play, "Our American Cousin," by Laura Keane at her own theatre, October 18, 1858, Mr. Jefferson playing Asa Trenchard, to the Lord Dundreary of Mr. E. A. Sothorn. The piece, brought to this country by the late Robert Heller, the world-famed prestidigitator, then acting as agent for the dramatist, was put on the stage with many doubts and misgivings as to its reception; but the thoroughly original and artistic impersonations of these two comedians met with instant recognition, and brought fame and fortune to both play and players.

In September, 1859, Mr. Jefferson appeared at the Winter Garden as Caleb Plummer, on the occasion of the production, for the second time in New York, of the dramatization of Dickens' charming Christmas story, entitled "Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth." On December 24, 1860, he again appeared at the Winter Garden, opening with

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

his own version of "Rip Van Winkle." The engagement closed January 19, 1861, and included a number of his clever impersonations.

From a successful tour in California and Australia, he proceeded to London, where he first appeared September 4, 1865, at the Adelphi Theatre, in a new version of Washington Irving's legend of "Rip Van Winkle," written expressly for him by Dion Boucicault. He met with great success, both press and public being lavish in their praise. This was his first appearance in the character so familiar to theatre-goers of the present day. On his return from his first European experience, he opened at the Olympic Theatre, New York, September 3, 1866, after an absence of five years from the metropolitan stage, in *Rip Van Winkle*, under Leonard Grover's management. October 4, "Our American Cousin;" October 17, "Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth;" "Woodcock's Little Game" followed, the engagement closing with his characterization of Tobias Shortcut in the "Spit-fire."

Mr. Jefferson's stage career from this point is but a repetition of his famous impersonation of *Rip Van Winkle*, varied by an occasional appearance at benefits as Mr. Golightly, in the farce, "Lend me Five Shillings." In 1875 he again visited England and repeated his former triumphs. During his sojourn there he deviated from a too long established rule and appeared in a number of his favorite comedy parts.

On the death of George Holland, the eminent comedian, Mr. Jefferson, in the performance of the last sad duties of a warm personal friendship, called upon an Episcopal clergyman in New York City, requesting him to officiate at the funeral ceremony. The reverend gentleman declined, but kindly referred him to the pastor of "the little church around the corner, who did such things."

Mr. Jefferson is never idle. His devotion to "Rip" places a great deal of spare time at his disposal, which is chiefly devoted to sketching when travelling, and while at home to painting, both in oil and water colors. He does not, therefore, depend entirely upon the stage for the expression of his artistic abilities. Several examples of his art have been exhibited in galleries, both at home and abroad, with flattering success. He is a great admirer of Corot, but his work is singularly free from the imitative, as is best illustrated by his own assertion that he 'would rather show bad originality than good conventionality.'

Mr. Jefferson's home is beautifully situated in the valley of the Saddle River at Hohokus, Bergen County, N. J. He also owns a plantation on Teche Bayou, Louisiana, which he visits during the winter season for the purpose of hunting and fishing.



E. J. Sumner

EDWIN VOSE SUMNER.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWIN VOSE SUMNER, U.S.A., was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1796. He received his education in his native city and at the academy in Milton. At the age of fifteen years he entered a mercantile establishment at Montreal, and after remaining there for a short time pursued the same career with Stephen Higginson, Jr., of Boston.

In 1819 young Mr. Sumner entered the service of the United States. On March 3d of that year he received the appointment of second lieutenant of the 2d Infantry, from General Brown, the commander-in-chief. He served in this regiment in the Black Hawk War, and in July, 1823, he became first lieutenant. He discharged various duties with credit and efficiency until 1833. In that year he was transferred to the 2d Dragoons, with the rank of captain. This took him into active service on the Western frontier, among the Indian tribes. In 1838 he was appointed to the command of the cavalry school of practice at Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania—"an employment for which his skill and energy as a disciplinarian peculiarly fitted him."

On June 30, 1846, after twenty-seven years of military service, Mr. Sumner attained the rank of major in his regiment of Dragoons. He took part in the ensuing war with Mexico. He was with the army of General Scott, from the time of its landing to that of its arrival at the capital. In March, 1847, he distinguished himself by a successful charge upon a body of Lancers at the bridge of Medelin, near Vera Cruz. In the following April he led the famous cavalry charge in the assault at Cerro Gordo. He was wounded during the action; for his gallantry in the affair he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. At Contreras and Churubusco he rendered distinguished services. At Molino del Rey, while constantly under fire, he maintained his position as commander of the entire cavalry force, and held in check a body of five thousand Mexican Lancers. For his gallant action in this affair he received the brevet of colonel. In July, 1848, he was commis-

EDWIN VOSE SUMNER.

sioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Dragoons. In 1851 he was appointed military governor of New Mexico, and held the command of that department for the two following years. A part of the time he acted as civil governor. In 1854 he was selected to visit Europe, and report on certain improvements in the cavalry service. On his return he was appointed colonel of the 1st Cavalry, which was organized in that year, 1855. This appointment brought him, for the second time, into service on the frontier. In 1857 he conducted a successful expedition against a hostile band of Cheyenne warriors, at Solomon's Fork of the Kansas River. The following year he was appointed to the command of the Western Department.

In March, 1861, Mr. Sumner superseded General A. S. Johnston in the command of the Pacific Department. On the 16th of that month he became brigadier-general to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of General Twiggs. In the spring of 1862 he was called into active service for the Union, and was placed in command of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac, then being rapidly organized under General McClellan. In the Peninsular campaign he was actively engaged from the siege of Yorktown to the final retreat to the James River. When an attack was made by the Confederates upon the Union Army, then at Seven Pines, General Sumner was stationed on the left bank of the Chickahominy. Leading his men across the tottering bridges over that stream, which a recent terrible storm had converted into a broad river, they hastened through the mud and rain, and reached the Union Army in time to turn the fortunes of the day at Fair Oaks. This was on May 31. The next day, June 1st, the Confederates renewed the attack, but were repulsed in great disorder. General Sumner also rendered distinguished services in the Seven Days' Battles, in which he was slightly wounded. He soon afterward received the rank of major-general of volunteers and brevet major-general in the regular army. Upon the reorganization of the army he was assigned to the command of the 2d and 9th Corps. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, and his division was the first to cross the Rappahannock on the pontoon bridges. He was also present at, and took an active part in several other battles of the year 1862, and of the early part of the following winter. About the 1st of February, 1863, he was relieved from duty at his own request. He was next appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri. The day the order was published, March 21, 1863, he died suddenly at Syracuse, New York.



John C. Colfax

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, the seventeenth Vice-President of the United States, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823. He is the grandson of Captain William Colfax, an officer of the Revolutionary Army and a commandant of General Washington's Life Guard, who died in Pompton, New Jersey, September, 1835.

Mr. Colfax received instruction at a public school during his early boyhood. From 1833 to 1836 he was a merchant's clerk. In 1836 the family removed to Indiana, and settled in New Carlisle, St. Joseph County. During the five following years he was clerk in a country store. In 1841 his stepfather, Mr. Matthews, was elected county auditor and removed to South Bend, the county seat. Schuyler Colfax was appointed his deputy, and about the same time began the study of law. He served two years as senate reporter for the Indianapolis "State Journal." In 1845 he established at South Bend a weekly newspaper, called the "St. Joseph Valley Register," of which he was both editor and proprietor. He conducted this able Whig paper until 1855.

In 1848 Mr. Colfax was sent as a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and was elected secretary of the body. In 1850 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Indiana, in which he opposed the clause prohibiting free colored persons from settling in that State. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention held at Baltimore, of which he was appointed secretary.

Mr. Colfax was a Whig in politics, and the district in which he resided was very strongly Democratic. The party of which he was a supporter made him its candidate for Congress in 1851, and he was defeated by a majority of only two hundred and sixteen. Shortly after this event the Whig party, and all who opposed the extension of slavery, were absorbed by the Republican party. In 1854 this newly-formed party elected Mr. Colfax a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and he took his seat in 1855. He was re-elected a member of the House for the

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

six succeeding terms, serving until 1869, a period of fourteen years. In 1856 he supported his personal friend, Mr. J. C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States. During the canvass he delivered an eloquent speech in Congress on the Kansas question concerning the extension of slavery, which reached a circulation of more than five hundred thousand copies.

During the Thirty-fifth Congress Mr. Colfax was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and continued to occupy the position until his election, December 7, 1863, as Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected in 1865, and again in 1867. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1865 he made an overland journey to the Pacific Coast, which formed the subject of a popular lecture which he subsequently delivered in several States. During the Civil War he was the intimate friend and adviser of President Lincoln.

In May, 1868, the Republican National Convention, which met at Chicago, nominated him for the office of Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with General U. S. Grant as candidate for President. They were elected in the following November; and on March 4, 1869, Mr. Colfax was inaugurated Vice-President, and took his seat as President of the Senate. During his four years' term of office he proved the most popular presiding officer since Henry Clay.

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GEORGE G. WRIGHT.

HON. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, a prominent lawyer and politician of Indiana, was born at Bloomington, Monroe County, in that State, March 24, 1820. He was a cripple from the age of four years, and unable to attend school with regularity until near the completion of his twelfth year. When he was but five years old, his father died, leaving the mother with a large family of children to care for. As her resources were limited, all the expenses of her son George, except that of tuition, were assumed by two of his older brothers. He became a student in the State University at his native place, being one of two scholars sent under a State law which allowed that number of free pupils from each county. After his graduation he studied law with one of his elder brothers, the Hon. Joseph A. Wright, who afterwards became a prominent statesman, having served in the Indiana Legislature, the State Senate, and as Representative in the United States Congress. In 1849 became Governor of Indiana, and held the office until 1857, during which year he was appointed, by President Buchanan, Minister to Prussia. In 1862 he was appointed a Senator in Congress, to succeed J. D. Bright, and served one session. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him a Commissioner to attend the Hamburg Exhibition. In 1865 he was appointed by President Johnson, for the second time, Minister to Prussia. He was discharging the duties of that office at Berlin, at the time of his death, which occurred in that city, March 11, 1867.

In October, 1840, Mr. George G. Wright, having completed his legal studies, removed to Keosauqua, Iowa, in which place he at once began the practice of his profession. In 1865 he removed to Des Moines, where he has since resided. "His practice extended all through what is known as the Des Moines Valley, comprising some fourteen counties lying on both sides of the river, a hundred and twenty miles in length and fifty miles in width. Journeys were made

GEORGE G. WRIGHT.

on horseback, and in every way known to frontier life, and were attended by many stirring incidents.

In 1847 and 1848 he was Prosecuting Attorney. He was interested in politics, and favored the Whig party, by which he was elected to the State Senate. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected. In his second term he was the only Whig who held the chairmanship of a Committee, as the majority of the Senators were Democratic. He was also the only one of his party upon the important Committee having in charge the Code of 1851, the adoption of which was largely owing to Mr. Wright's exertions.

In 1850 he was nominated for Representative in Congress, though he was not at all desirous of the honor. The district was strongly Democratic, and although their usual majority was greatly decreased during the ensuing election, he was not elected. The next public position of importance and trust to which Mr. Wright was chosen was that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, in the year 1854. In 1860, the constitution of that State having been changed, he was elected to the same office by the people, and was re-elected in 1865.

In 1860 he became President of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, and continued at its head for five years. For about the same length of time he was President of the County Society in Van Buren County.

In 1865 he was appointed a professor in the law department of the Iowa State University, and retained the position for six years. Part of his time was devoted to the preparation and delivery of numerous lectures and addresses on various subjects pertaining to the State and its history, and on legal and other topics, which he gave in aid of benevolent, agricultural, and literary societies.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Wright was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and took his seat, March 4, 1871, for the term ending in 1877. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Claims. In the second session of the Forty-second Congress he was appointed on the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and on the Special Committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas. His speeches on important questions pending in the Senate uniformly evinced "careful preparation, laborious research, and strong argumentative ability."

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Daniel Appleton

DANIEL APPLETON.

IN 1831 was published a modest volume of 192 pages entitled "Crumbs from the Master's Table; or, Select Sentences, Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental," by W. Mason. New York: D. Appleton, Clinton Hall. Stereotype Edition. This unpretending publication, of which two thousand copies were sold, had cost the publisher much thought and solicitude. It has long been out of print, but it is memorable as the first of an immense array of books, in various departments of literature, science, and art, bearing the Appleton imprint.

Daniel Appleton was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 10, 1785. He began business as a retail trader in his native town, but subsequently went into the dry-goods trade in Boston, and removed to New York in 1825. In the latter city he resolved upon engaging in the book trade, and proposed to his brother-in-law, Jonathan Leavitt, a bookbinder, to take part in the venture. The store which he occupied at this time in Exchange Place, was divided by him, one-half being devoted to the old and the other half to the new business. On the completion of the arrangement with Mr. Leavitt, a store was opened at the corner of Broadway and John Street. The book concern in Exchange Place was first placed under the charge of Daniel Appleton's eldest son, the present head of the house; but after five years the Leavitt stock was equally divided, when the Appletons gave their exclusive attention to bookselling, D. Appleton establishing himself in a store in the old Clinton Hall, near the old Brick Church. Here, as we have seen, was published the initial volume, "Crumbs," which was soon followed by another work of the same size and appearance; and in 1832, long remembered as the "cholera year," he issued "A Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence." All three books were successful, and the last in particular attests the attention thus early paid by this firm to the wants of the times.

At this date, however, D. Appleton dealt more in selling than in manufacturing books, and he took to importing English publications. This specialty of his business developed so rapidly, that a representative of the house in London was soon needed. In 1835 Mr. W. H.

DANIEL APPLETON.

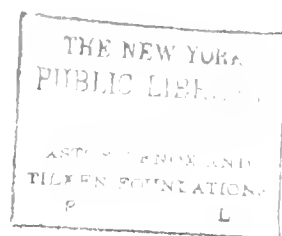
Appleton, already referred to, controlled the European branch of the business, and enlarged it by a visit to Germany. In the following year the elder Appleton went to Europe and founded an agency at 16 Little Britain, London, which now, after more than forty years, continues to be the London branch of the firm.

In January, 1838, Mr. W. H. Appleton was associated with his father in partnership. They now removed to 200 Broadway; and ten years later, in 1848, the elder Appleton retired from business. The next year he died, March 27th, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. A large portrait of him, painted shortly before his death, may be seen at the present splendid store of Appleton & Co., 549 and 551 Broadway.

A resolution of the fraternity in which he was best known, adopted soon after his demise, refers to him as one "whose character as a man of business was illustrated by a long and important series of transactions with the trade and the public, conducted with honorable courtesy; whose sense of the duties of his profession was exhibited in the choice of books issued from his house, by a scrupulous regard for the interest of religion and morality; and whose personal qualities were frequently shown by acts of amenity and generosity, which commend his memory to those who have been most familiar with his life."

On winding up his business, Mr. Appleton intrusted the valuation of his interest to his eldest son, who then united his brothers with him; and giving his directions on this occasion he said: "William, I never had much personal pride, but I do feel proud of this business; and I do wish you would keep the name of Daniel as long as you can." His son replied, "It shall be so long as the law will allow it, and I will never sign a check or a note unless your name is written in full." This continues to be done, and such is the reason why the name of Daniel is so sacredly preserved.

It is interesting not only to note inconsiderable beginnings which have expanded into things of magnitude, but to compare a riper stage of development with early growth, for the purpose of judging what progress has answered a first impulse. To do this we have but to contrast the present Appleton publishing store, 549 and 551 Broadway, New York, and the more imposing structure in Brooklyn, E. D., where printing and bookbinding are carried on, with the nucleus of the publishing house in old Clinton Hall, or to view side by side the "Crumbs from the Master's Table" and "The American Cyclopædia," or any other great and costly undertaking of the firm. If such is the edifice, the higher is the honor due to its founder.





Wm Allen Butler,

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

THE subject of this sketch, known both as a lawyer and man of letters, was born in the city of Albany, New York, February 20, 1825, during the residence at that place of his father, Benjamin F. Butler, one of the Revisers of the Statutes of New York, and Attorney-General of the United States under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. By virtue of their ancestry, both father and son are claimed, however, by the County of Columbia, which has given to the country so many distinguished men. The two administrations of which the elder Mr. Butler was a member, ruled in stormy days and amidst the bitter hostilities engendered in the long struggle with a power which had grown even more potent than the Government itself. The contest with the United States Bank, culminating in the removal of the public deposits, the refusal to recharter the Bank, and the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, led the way to permanent results which, unpopular as they seemed at the time, have proved the basis of national prosperity in peace, solvency even in war, and confidence at home and abroad. Retiring, after this eventful period, to professional life in the city of New York, Mr. Butler continued in the practice of his profession until his death, in 1858. He was conspicuous for his varied and great abilities, the purity of his character and his social qualities.

After receiving his degree in the University of the city of New York, Mr. Butler pursued his legal studies in his father's office, acquiring, under these favorable auspices, the professional training and the taste for the refined and beautiful which has made his name as favorably known by the results of his severer labors at the Bar, as by the efforts of his fancy in the hours of recreation.

An extended tour in Europe, after the completion of his legal studies, afforded opportunity for observation and improvement. Always wielding the pen of a ready writer, his fresh and vigorous descriptions of the Old World as he saw it, in his letters and in his sketches of travel contributed to the "Literary World," a leading literary journal of that day, gave early promise of the power which he has since developed. On his return home, Mr. Butler addressed himself to the

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

duties of his profession with an unremitting zeal and labor which soon rewarded him with an extended practice. He married, in 1850, Mary R., a daughter of Charles H. Marshall, one of the most highly esteemed merchants of New York, a connection which has made for him a happy home in his beautiful residence at Yonkers on the Hudson.

While in the professional arena he has gained the position of a leader in both the State and Federal Courts, he has at intervals found time for the exercise of his literary tastes, and acquired wide reputation as an author. His earlier contributions, in prose and verse, to the "Democratic Review," and other journals, were appreciated at the time by many who were not surprised at the wide popularity and sudden fame achieved by his "Nothing to Wear," when first published anonymously in "Harper's Weekly," in 1857, nor by its extensive circulation in various forms in England, its translation into French by an appreciative Paris feuilletonist, or its paraphrase by a German versifier. Like Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," the production of a hard-working lawyer, who in his moments of leisure aimed his shafts at folly as it flies, "Nothing to Wear" was made the subject of claims like those which forced the English barrister to an assertion of his authorship, and Mr. Butler was compelled to a like avowal in respect to the poem by which he is best known to the world. A little work entitled "Lawyer and Client; their Relations, Rights, and Duties," was published by him in 1871, and is a wise and useful exposition of a tangled question of ethics. In the same year appeared his collected poems, containing besides many early productions, "Two Millions," a well appreciated annex to "Nothing to Wear," first delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College, in 1859, and "General Average," a stinging thistle of satire, scarcely concealed by the rose of poetical sentiment, and pointing a moral drawn from the tricks of trade in a great commercial city. To these succeeded, without claim of paternity, but with a rapid sale and a speedy recognition of its authorship, "Mrs. Limber's Raffle" (1876), a short story illustrating the fashionable passion for moral gaming. Other published works of Mr. Butler are, "The Bible by Itself; An address before the New York Bible Society" (1860); "Martin Van Buren: Lawyer, Statesman, and Man" (1862), a brief biographical sketch and the only one yet published of his father's life-long friend; an address on the unveiling of the statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck, in Central Park (1877), and a touching memorial of his friend, Evert A. Duyckinck, read before the New York Historical Society in January, 1879.



Am. l' hite

WILLIAM WHITE.

THE Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, and for forty years the Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, was born in Philadelphia, April 4, 1748. His father, Colonel Thomas White, emigrated in early youth from London to Maryland, where he engaged in the practice of law. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and was chosen one of the trustees of the college of that city. From this institution the son, William, was graduated in 1765, and soon afterward commenced the study of theology. In October, 1770, he sailed for Europe with letters to the Bishop of London, who, until the Declaration of Independence, had charge of the Episcopal churches in America. Shortly after his arrival he was ordained deacon, and in April, 1772, was admitted to priest's orders. While in England he became acquainted with Dr. Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith and other literary characters. He returned to Philadelphia in September, 1772, and was chosen an assistant minister of the united churches of Christ and St. Peter's. In 1779 he became rector of these churches. He took no active part in the Revolution, but was in sympathy with the cause of his countrymen. He continued to use the prayer for the King of England until the Sunday following the Declaration of Independence. He then took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Among the signers of the Declaration were his two brothers-in-law, Robert Morris and William Paca, and his intimate friend, James Wilson. In September, 1777, he was chosen one of the chaplains of the Continental Congress. After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, he was the only clergyman of his communion who remained in the State. Early in 1783 he had the honor to receive the first degree of D.D. ever conferred by his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania. A short time before the peace of 1783 he wrote and published a small pamphlet, called "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States considered," which was issued without the author's name. Upon the conclusion of peace he was active in reorganizing the Episcopal Church, and presided at

WILLIAM WHITE.

the first General Convention, held at Philadelphia in September and October, 1785. The constitution of the Church was written by him. In 1786 he was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and soon afterward sailed to England, in company with the Rev. Dr. Provost, who had been elected bishop in New York. An act of Parliament having been passed to remove the obstacles which had prevented action in the case of Bishop Seabury, both were consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, February 4, 1787. They soon returned to America and landed in New York on Easter Sunday. Bishop White returned to Philadelphia, where he resided during the remainder of his life. From that time forward consecration was performed in America. Twenty-five bishops received the episcopate from him. With Bishop Seabury he had the chief part in revising the "Book of Common Prayer" for the Episcopal Church in this country. His duties, outside of those as bishop, were numerous. He was President of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, the first established in the United States. He was the first President of the Dispensary founded in 1784, and of the Prison Society. He was also President of the societies for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind. He was the author of "Lectures on the Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church: with Supplementary Lectures; one on the Ministry, the other on the Public Service; and Dissertations on Select Subjects in the Lectures;" "Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians;" and "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." A number of sermons, Episcopal charges, and pastoral letters, delivered in the course of his ministry, were published separately. He continued active in the discharge of his duties to the close of his life. His "Instructions for the Missionaries to China" was prepared and delivered when he was in the eighty-eighth year of his life.

Bishop White died at Philadelphia, after a short illness, at the time of morning service, on Sunday, July 17, 1836. On the centennial anniversary of his ordination to the diaconate, December 23, 1870, his remains were removed from the family vault in the ground adjoining the Church, and deposited beneath the chancel of Christ Church, wherein for more than sixty-three years, as priest and bishop, he had ministered as pastor of that congregation.

His portraits, painted by Stuart, Sully, and Inman, represent a countenance of great purity and benevolence—a noble type of the personal character of our forefathers.



Henry R. Schoolcraft

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT, LL. D., the author to whom "the world is more indebted for a variety of knowledge of Indian history, ethnology, archæology, character, customs, and costumes, than to any other man," was a descendant of a family identified with the early border life of America. His first ancestor in the country, James Calcraft, as the name was then written, came from England in the reign of George II., and settled in Albany County, New York. He was a land surveyor, and also taught school, which led to the popular change of his name to that of Schoolcraft. He died at the age of one hundred and two years. His grandson, Lawrence Schoolcraft, a man of great worth and integrity, served through both wars with England. He was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Henry R. Schoolcraft was born in Albany County, March 28, 1793. In 1807 he entered Union College, and studied chemistry and mineralogy. At the age of fifteen he began writing for the newspapers, and in 1817 published a work on "Vitrology," to which subject his attention had been drawn by his father's superintendence of the glass manufacture. The next year he made a western journey, and returned with a very complete mineralogical and geological collection. He made a mineralogical survey of the lead mines of Missouri, of which he published a report in 1819. He also published a narrative of the tour, afterward enlarged, with the title, "Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas, which were first traversed by De Soto in 1541." In 1820 he was appointed geologist to an exploring expedition under General Cass, to the Lake Superior copper regions. In 1821 he went to Chicago, and examined the Wabash and Illinois Rivers.

During his travels Mr. Schoolcraft became much interested in the Indians. In 1822 he was appointed their agent on the Northwest frontier, with his head-quarters at Sault St. Marie. He was afterward stationed at Michillimackinac, where he continued to reside for nearly twenty years, employed for a great part of the time in studying the Indian languages and history, and in improving the condition of the tribes.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT.

In 1823 he married a Miss Johnson, the grand-daughter of an Indian chief. From 1828 to 1832 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan. In 1828 he founded the State Historical Society of Michigan. He also founded, in 1832, the Algic Society of Detroit, two of his lectures before which, on the "Grammatical Construction of the Indian Languages," were translated into French by Du Ponceau, and presented to the National Institute of France, which awarded him a gold medal. About this time he published works in prose and verse, and an Algonquin Grammar. In 1832 he was chosen to conduct an exploring expedition, which resulted in his discovery of the real head waters of the Great Father of Rivers. His account of the journey was published in a volume entitled, "Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake, the actual source of the Mississippi River." Commissioned to treat with the tribes on the Upper Lakes in 1836, he procured from them the cession of sixteen million acres of land to the United States. He was then appointed acting superintendent of Indian affairs, and in 1839 chief disbursing agent for the Northern department. In 1839 he published his "Algic Researches," "a collection of Indian tales and legends, mythological and allegoric. It is the working of one of the finest veins of the author's numerous aboriginal studies. The legends preserved in this and other of Mr. Schoolcraft's writings show the Indians to have possessed an unwritten literature of no little value in both a poetical and humorous aspect. There is much delicacy in the conception of many of these tales of the spirits of earth and air, with a genuine quaintness showing an affinity with the fairy stories of the northern races of Europe."

In 1842 Mr. Schoolcraft visited Europe, and on his return made a tour in West Virginia, Ohio, and Canada. In 1845 he made a census, and collected statistics of the Six Nations of New York, and published the results in "Notes on the Iroquois." One of the most interesting of his works is his "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers," which was published in 1853. To this is prefixed "Sketches of the Life of Henry R. Schoolcraft." His last literary employment was the preparation, under a resolution of Congress, of an elaborate work, entitled "Ethnological Researches respecting the Red Man of America. Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States." At the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864, six large quarto volumes had appeared. "The Indian Fairy-Book," compiled from his MS., was published in 1868.

1870-1871

STOR 1870-1871
FEDERAL POLICE, 1870-1871



Wm L. Dayton.

WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON.

THE HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, LL.D., a lawyer and statesman, was born in Baskingridge, Somerset County, New Jersey, February 17, 1807. His grand-uncle, Elias Dayton, was an officer of the Revolution. He fought in Edward Hart's "Jersey Blues," under Wolfe, at Quebec. After the war he was a member of the Continental Congress, and was often in the State Legislature.

William L. Dayton, having received an academical education, entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1825. He began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Peter D. Vroom, who was soon after made Governor of New Jersey. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1830, Mr. Dayton established himself in a legal practice at Freehold. He was a Whig in politics, and in October, 1836, that party elected him to a seat in the State Senate. Made a member of the Judiciary Committee, he prepared the law by which the county courts were raised to a status in which they have since commanded the full confidence of the community. Under the new law they were each to be presided over by a single judge of the Supreme Court. That the provisions of the new law might be carried out, it became necessary to increase the number of Supreme Court judges, and he was elected to one of the new judicial seats. He resigned the office in 1841, and resumed the practice of his profession at Trenton.

In the summer of 1842 Mr. Dayton was appointed to fill the vacancy in the representation of the State in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Samuel L. Southard, who was known as New Jersey's "favorite son." After serving till the close of Mr. Southard's unexpired term, Mr. Dayton was elected to the same office for the full term of six years. Early in his career in the Senate he was appointed on the Judiciary Committee. He also served on several other important committees. He supported the passage of the tariff

WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON.

bill of 1842. His first speech, delivered in February, 1843, was an eloquent defence of the character and credit of the national government, then suffering in Europe from the failure of several of the States to pay the interest on the public debts. In 1844 he advocated the bill to reduce the then current rates of postage. In the debates on the Oregon question, the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican war, he took the position of a Free-Soil Whig. Subsequently he strongly supported the ratification of the treaty with Mexico. He maintained the right of Congress to legislate with respect to slavery in the Territories; and opposed the compromises of 1850. During the excitement respecting the admission of California, he distinguished himself by several speeches advocating its admission as a free State. He advocated the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and earnestly opposed the Fugitive Slave Law. At the close of his term he returned to the practice of law in Trenton.

In 1856 Mr. Dayton was the Free-Soil candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. In 1857 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, which office he held until 1861. In 1858 he declined re-election to the United States Senate. In the National Republican Convention of 1860 he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency. When Abraham Lincoln began his administration in March, 1861, he offered him the position of United States Minister to France. At the time the President said of Mr. Dayton: "I have known him since we served in the different houses of Congress, at the same time, and there is no public man for whose character I have a higher admiration."

Mr. Dayton accepted the office, and soon after crossed the ocean to enter upon his new duties. The difficult crises in the relations of our government with France were entrusted to his care. Among them was the threatened war with England on account of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, wherein that country received the sympathy of France; the many questions arising out of the French invasion of Mexico; the presence in the ports of France of several Confederate cruisers; and the building of four clipper ships at Bordeaux and Nantes, and two iron-clad rams, at Nantes, for the Confederate service, which he prohibited from delivery.

Mr. Dayton died December 1, 1864, while most ably discharging his high trust at Paris. His death called forth numerous and merited tributes to his worth and public services.



Asa P. M. Thurman

JAMES BIRDSEYE McPHERSON.

JAMES B. McPHERSON was born at Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, November 14, 1828. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. After preliminary studies at Norwalk Academy, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Among his class-mates were Schofield, Terrill, Sill, and Tyler; and among the Southern members, Hood.

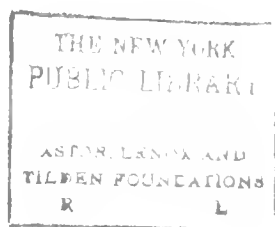
In 1853 he was graduated at the head of his class. From this period until the outbreak of the late civil war the story of McPherson's services might be briefly told. He was employed for a year at West Point as assistant instructor of practical engineering; for three years he was engaged in engineering duty on the defences of New York Harbor; for three and a half years in charge of the fortifications in San Francisco Bay. In this place he remained, as lieutenant of engineers, until the year 1861. He was advanced to the junior captaincy, August 6, 1861, and soon after promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy of volunteers, and assigned to duty on General Halleck's staff. On January 31, 1862, General Grant, at Cairo, received permission to move on Forts Henry and Donelson, with the promise that full instructions would come by messenger. Next day the messenger presented himself in the person of McPherson, made brevet major of engineers, and assigned as chief engineer of the expeditionary forces. Grant was so well pleased with McPherson's work that he was instrumental in having him promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and shortly afterward to brigadier-general of volunteers. He remained in active duty on General Grant's staff until after the battle of Iuka. For his success in the second battle of Corinth he received the appointment of major-general of volunteers, October 8, 1862. For his great services in the capture of Vicksburg he was promoted to brigadier-general of the regular army of the United States, August 1, 1863. In the Atlanta campaign, in command of the Army of the Tennessee, consisting of the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th corps, he made his way successfully to the very gates of that Confederate stronghold. At an early hour of the 22d day of July, 1864, a staff-officer reported a movement

JAMES BIRDSEYE MCPHERSON.

of the enemy. McPherson rode out to the crest of the hills overlooking Atlanta. From this point he could look into the interior lines of the enemy's works and through the streets of the beleaguered city. But he doubted the sudden evacuation. While he stood consulting with Sherman, the storm broke in another direction, off to the rear and left. Hood had thrown the bulk of his army on the flank and rear of "the Army of the Tennessee." McPherson instantly turned and rode swiftly toward the sound of battle. He found the 16th corps in position, struggling bravely; the 17th still holding its ground firmly, but danger threatening at one point. He discovered a gap between the two corps, and hastily ordered a brigade from Logan's corps to fill it. His staff was sent hither and thither with different orders for the sudden emergency. With but a single orderly, McPherson galloped up the road toward the 17th corps. He had scarcely gone a hundred and fifty yards into the woods when there arose before him a skirmish-line in gray! The enemy was crowding down into the gap. McPherson stopped for an instant, then suddenly dashed into the woods on his right, but a thought too late; the skirmish-line sent its crashing volley after the escaping officer. He seemed to have clung to the saddle an instant, while the noble horse bore him farther into the woods—then fell unconscious. A riderless horse coming out of the woods told the story. About an hour later, private George Reynolds, of the 15th Iowa, found his general lying unconscious on the ground, and remained with him until he expired. It was found that a musket ball had passed through his right lung. Hood's flanking columns beat back the Union lines until they struck Wood's division of the 15th corps. They were checked and driven from the field by this division, and Captain De Gras's Chicago battery, that had fallen into the hands of the enemy, was retaken by Captain C. D. Miller, of the 76th Ohio. This ended the battle of Atlanta.

The body of McPherson was taken to General Sherman's headquarters, and thence sent North in charge of Major Willard, and Captains Steele and Giles of his personal staff. He was buried in the orchard of the old homestead at Clyde.

General McPherson's personal appearance was remarkably prepossessing. He was over six feet high, finely developed, a graceful carriage and most winning ways. He seemed perfectly free from the many vices that so often mar a military character. In boyhood he had become a member of the Methodist Church, and his practice through life never proved inconsistent with his early profession.





George Whitfield.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born in Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. Between the years of twelve and fifteen he had made considerable progress in the Latin classics and oratory at a public school in Gloucester. At the end of that time he left school to assist his mother, who was proprietor of the Bell Inn at that place. While performing his duties about the inn he composed two or three sermons, and fasted twice a week for thirty-six hours together. After a year spent in this way he returned to his studies, and in 1733 entered Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor. Here he made the acquaintance of John and Charles Wesley, and was introduced to a religious club of which they were the founders and leaders. Its members "lived by rule and method," and were therefore called Methodists. This became the appellation of the sect which they founded.

George Whitefield was ordained deacon by Bishop Benson, June 20, 1736, and the next Sunday preached his first sermon in the church in which he was baptized. He returned to Oxford the following week and took his bachelor's degree, and afterwards preached in various places with great effect. In 1737, letters received from the Wesleys, who were then in Georgia, induced him to go as a missionary to America. After a long passage he arrived at Savannah in May, 1738. He remained in Georgia four months, travelling and preaching incessantly. Having found many orphan children among the colonists, he returned to England to collect funds for an orphan asylum which he proposed to establish near Savannah. In January, 1739, he was ordained priest, and in February set the example of preaching in the open air. From this period the origin of Methodism is to be dated. In August he again embarked for America, and arrived in Pennsylvania in November. On his way to Georgia he preached to immense congregations in the Middle and Southern States. He reached Savannah early in January. The Trustees of the Colony had presented him with the living of Savannah, and granted him five hundred acres, nine miles out of the city, upon which to erect his intended orphan-house. It was founded, and named by him Bethesda. In the fall of 1740 he visited New England

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

by invitation of the ministers of Boston, and preached at various places to great multitudes of people. He addressed twenty thousand persons on Boston Common.

In January, 1741, Mr. Whitefield sailed for Europe. This visit brought to a crisis the differences in the opinions held by him and by the Wesleys, in reference to predestination. They took the Arminian view, while Whitefield's sentiments were avowedly Calvinistic. This disagreement in doctrine gave rise to two distinct bodies, known as the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. Whitefield's course excited at first a violent prejudice against him in England and in America, to which he returned in 1744. He entered upon the arduous labors of the itinerant ministry, and continued to preach with wonderful power and effect until the spring of 1748, when ill-health led him to visit the Bermudas. He embarked from thence for England in June, and travelled in Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales. He spent the winter of 1751-2 in preaching in Georgia and South Carolina. In 1754 he made his fifth voyage to America, and soon after his arrival made a tour from Georgia to Boston and back again, which he spoke of as the most important of all his expeditions. "President Burr accompanied him, and says that his magical eloquence attracted in the eastern metropolis weeping thousands every morning to his ante-breakfast sermons. Such was the eagerness of the crowd that it was often impossible for him to get to the pulpit except by climbing into the windows." In 1755 he was in Great Britain amid the dangers of excited mobs. In Dublin he was assaulted, and severely wounded with stones. In 1763 he visited America for the sixth time, and remained until 1765. He reached our shores for the seventh and last time in November, 1769. After preaching constantly at different places, his strength was exhausted, and he died of asthma at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 30, 1770. The day before his death he preached for two hours at Exeter, New Hampshire, and addressed the crowd that met him at Newburyport the same evening.

Mr. Whitefield was a little above the middle stature, well proportioned, and remarkable for a native gracefulness of manner. He crossed the Atlantic thirteen times, and travelled more and preached oftener than any other man within the same limits of life. It has been estimated that he preached eighteen thousand sermons. His eloquence has been rarely surpassed, and his voice was marvelous in melody and compass. Dr. Franklin estimated that thirty thousand people might hear him distinctly while preaching in the open air.

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SAMUEL HAMMOND.

COLONEL SAMUEL HAMMOND, an officer of the Revolution, was born in Richmond County, Virginia, September 21, 1757. He received such an education as the country afforded at the time. When quite young he volunteered in an expedition under Governor Dunmore against the Indians, who had become troublesome on the Western frontiers. In the battle of Kenawha he served with distinction.

Upon the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and her colonies Colonel Hammond raised a company of minute men which he commanded at the battle of Long Bridge, where he displayed great bravery and ability. In 1779 he joined the army of General Lincoln, with the rank of captain. The same year he was engaged in the battle of Stono, and took part in the siege of Savannah with distinguished gallantry, and was made assistant quartermaster. After the fall of Charleston in May, 1780, he kept the field with a small cavalry force, and carried on an active partisan warfare. He took part in the actions of Cedar Springs and Musgrove's Mills, in both of which the British were defeated. At Hillsborough he received from Governor Rutledge the brevet commission of major. He was also active in the battles of Ramsour's Mills, King's Mountain, Guilford, and at Black Stocks, where he was wounded, and had three horses shot from under him.

Colonel Hammond was a member of the Council of Capitulation held at Charleston. In the celebrated battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781, at which the British, under Tarleton, were defeated by the patriot troops, he rendered important service. In this engagement the British loss in killed and wounded was a dozen times greater than the American. He also took part in the advance upon Augusta, and in the siege of that place. Through the summer of 1781 he was actively employed as a partisan. In the fall of that year he joined General Greene, and was with him at the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8th.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.

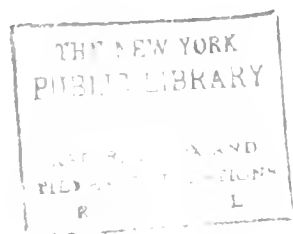
During this engagement, which closed the contest at the South, Hammond was wounded. On the 17th of the same month he was appointed to the command of a regiment of cavalry, and under General Greene, one of the finest officers of the Revolution, took part in numerous engagements until the end of the war.

After the war he settled at Savannah, and during his residence there he held many positions of trust and honor. He was several times elected to the State Legislature from Chatham County, and also filled the office of Surveyor-General of Georgia for some time. He was appointed a State Commissioner to act in arranging treaties with the Indians, and in 1793 commanded a volunteer corps in the Creek country, where he was engaged in throwing up block-houses, and otherwise rendered important services.

He was one of the early governors of Georgia, and in 1803 was elected a Representative in Congress from that State. He held the office until 1805, in which year he was appointed by President Jefferson, Civil and Military Commandant of Upper Louisiana, and Receiver of the Public Money in Missouri. He was also president of the bank of St. Louis. Removing to Missouri, he resided there for the greater part of the succeeding twenty years. While there he bought a large amount of valuable property, which public duties and advancing age prevented him from attending to properly. He also became involved in a large debt to the United States, by the failure of local banks whose notes had been taken in payment of public dues. For this he was prosecuted by the Government, and arrested in Charleston, after his return to South Carolina, which took place in 1824. Being released on bail, he finally disposed of a large portion of his property, and paid up the demand to the utmost farthing.

In 1824 Colonel Hammond was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina. In 1827 he was appointed Surveyor-General, and in 1831 was chosen Secretary of State. He continued in office until 1835, when he withdrew from public life, and retired to his estate, Varello Farm, on Horse Creek, three miles below Augusta, Georgia. He remained there in comparative quiet and seclusion until his death, which occurred on the 11th of September, 1842, having almost reached his eighty-fifth birthday.

The greater part of Colonel Hammond's long life was spent in the service of his country, as a military commander and as a holder of varied and important public offices. He left a brilliant reputation, both as a patriot and as a man.





Ben. S. Sutter

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, grandson of Zephaniah Butler, an officer of the Revolution, and son of John Butler, who served under General Jackson at New Orleans, was born at Deerfield, Buckingham County, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. He began his education at Lowell High School; and, after fitting himself for college at Exeter Academy, entered Waterville College, Maine, where he was graduated with honor. During his boyhood he was small and delicate, and on leaving college gave little promise of the vigorous and enduring constitution which has since been developed. Immediately upon his graduation he accompanied an uncle of his, who was captain of a fishing schooner, on a four months' cruise. He returned with permanently benefited health, and entered upon the study of law. After being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at Lowell, Massachusetts. He became an active member of the old Democratic party, and pursued law and politics with equal ardor, displaying that adroitness and energy which have always characterized him. He soon won the reputation of being the ablest criminal lawyer in the State.

In 1853 Mr. Butler was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and subsequently became a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution. In 1859 he was chosen to the Senate of the State. He was a prominent delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions in 1860, and in the Presidential campaign of that year he was an active supporter of Breckinridge.

In 1857 he was appointed a brigadier-general of the State militia, which position he held when the Civil War broke out. On the issue of the President's proclamation calling for volunteers, General Butler offered his services to Governor Andrew. They were accepted, and at the head of a regiment he marched to Annapolis, where he took possession of the old school-ship "Constitution." He was placed in command of the Department of Annapolis, including the city of Baltimore. In May, 1861, he was made major-general of volunteers, and transferred to the command of Fortress Monroe and the Department

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER.

of Virginia. To some slaves who came to the fort for protection he applied the famous phrase "contraband of war." After the disastrous affair of Big Bethel he was superseded by General Wool. August 22d he proceeded against Forts Matheras and Clark, on the coast of North Carolina, which fell on the 29th. One of the most important exploits of the year 1862 was the taking of New Orleans by a naval force under Commodore Farragut, and a land force under General Butler. The last-named officer, upon entering the Crescent City, proclaimed martial law, and by a vigorous administration reduced it to order and security. He suppressed two or three of the daily papers, and stopped the circulation of Confederate paper money. In November, 1862, he was removed from the command. Late in the year 1863 he was placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He operated on the south side of the James River, near Richmond, and intrenched himself at City Point and Bermuda Hundred in May, 1864. On the 16th of that month he was attacked near Drury's Lane, and forced back to his intrenchments, so that he could not take the offensive. He commanded the land forces in the unsuccessful expedition against Fort Fisher, in December, 1864. This was the last engagement in which he took part.

After the close of the war General Butler resumed the practice of law at Lowell, and in 1866 was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Fortieth Congress. He served on the Committees on Ordnance and Appropriations, and as Chairman on the Special Committee on the assassination of President Lincoln. He also served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, in 1868. In January, 1869, Mr. Butler framed a bill which embodied the principles of a perfect paper money. Since the close of the war he has been recognized as a leading member of the Republican party. In 1868 he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1870 was re-elected. In 1871 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination to the office of Governor of the State. In 1876 the Republican party nominated and elected him to the Forty-fifth Congress. In the summer of 1878, more than fifty thousand of the people of Massachusetts signed a petition headed by Wendell Phillips, asking General Butler to become an independent candidate for Governor of the State, on the issue of "State Reform." He accepted the nomination. He was not elected; but, for a defeated candidate, received the largest number of votes ever cast in the State.



MAJ. GEN. THOMAS SUMTER.

Thos. Sumter

THOMAS SUMTER.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS SUMTER, one of the four noted patriot partisan leaders of the Revolution, was born in Virginia in the year 1734. Of his early life little or nothing has been recorded. It is certain, however, that he early removed to the upper part of South Carolina. He was a volunteer in the French and Indian War, and was present at the defeat of Braddock. In March, 1776, he became lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of South Carolina riflemen, and was prominent in the movements at Charleston previous to its fall in May, 1780. Within a few weeks after its capitulation he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by Governor Rutledge. With a few others of equally brave spirit he had retired to the swamps of the Santee for refuge and the means of renewing the contest. On the burning and ravaging of his estate he retired to North Carolina, where he was chosen to the command of a body of patriots, few in number and imperfectly armed. This force, organized under remarkable circumstances, he led in a series of actions of great importance to his country. The Carolinas were full of Tories who had organized companies, and these partisan corps kept up a continued warfare, which largely decided the issue of the contest at the South. Of the four celebrated leaders, Marion, Sumter, Pickens, and Lee, Marion, "The Swamp Fox," and Sumter, "The South Carolina Game-Cock," were the most energetic and successful.

July 12, 1780, General Sumter attacked a British detachment on the Catawba, and totally routed and dispersed the enemy, though their force was much superior to his. Captain Huck, the British commander, was killed. The success of this affair directed much attention to the brave patriot leader, and he was speedily reinforced. With six hundred men he made an attack on the post at Rocky Mount, July 30th, but having no artillery, was repulsed. At Hanging Rock, August 6th, he gained a victory over a strong body of British and Tories. When he commenced the action his men had but two rounds of ammunition, but they soon supplied themselves from the stores of the fleeing Tories. Learning soon after that a detachment of the enemy was on its march

THOMAS SUMTER.

to Camden, with stores for the main army, Sumter hastened to intercept it. On August 16th he fell upon the convoy, and succeeded in taking forty-four wagon loads of stores and clothing, and a number of prisoners. But on the 18th he was overtaken, surprised, and completely routed by Tarleton at Fishing Creek. One hundred and fifty of his men were killed and wounded, over three hundred were made prisoners, and the stores and clothing again fell into the hands of the British. Sumter escaped unhurt, and at the end of three days was at the head of a force composed of the small remnant of his followers and many new volunteers. With his new party, all mounted, he went with rapidity from place to place, continually harassing the enemy, skirmishing with them, and cutting off their supplies.

Early in the fall of 1780, Cornwallis dispatched Major Wemyss in pursuit of Sumter. He attacked him in his encampment on the banks of Broad River, on November 12th. The British troops were defeated, and Wemyss captured. On the 20th of the month he was attacked at Blackstocks by Tarleton, whom he repulsed after a sharp conflict. Sumter received a wound during the action which compelled him to remain inactive for a few months. Cornwallis wrote to Tarleton: "I shall be very glad to hear that Sumter is in a condition to give us no further trouble; he certainly has been our greatest plague in this country." In January, 1781, Sumter and the men under his command received the thanks of Congress for their bravery, patriotism, and military conduct. Early in February he again took the field. Crossing the Congaree, he destroyed the magazines at Fort Granby, and two days later captured some wagons and stores which were being conveyed to Camden. In March he raised three regiments, and co-operated with Marion with great success. In May, 1781, he captured the British post at Orangeburg, and soon afterward the posts at Dorchester, and Monk's Corner. Shortly after this last affair his ill-health obliged him to retire from active service. After the close of the war he was a member of the convention to adopt the Federal Constitution. From 1789 to 1793 he was a Representative in Congress from South Carolina. While holding the office he voted for locating the seat of Government on the Potomac. In 1801 he became United States Senator, and served until 1809, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil, where he remained two years. The remainder of his life was spent at his home near Bradford Springs, South Carolina, where he died June 1, 1832, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He was the last surviving officer of the Revolution.



Francis Vinton

FRANCIS VINTON.

FRANCIS VINTON was born in Providence, R. I., August 29, 1809. Graduating from West Point, one of the first five of his class, in the year 1830, he received his commission as second lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery. He was stationed in Portsmouth, N. H., and at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, and previously saw active service in Alabama and Georgia, in the war against the hostile Indians of that region. While stationed at Fort Independence he began the study of law at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1834. At the same time, and subsequently, he acted as civil engineer on several of the railroads of New England.

In 1836 Lieutenant Vinton resigned his commission in the army, and entered the General Theological Seminary at New York. He was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Griswold, on September 30, 1838, in St. John's Church, Providence; and to the priesthood in March of the following year. His first Parish was at Tower Hill, R. I., from which he afterward removed to Wakefield, where he built a church. He was successively Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence (which he built); Trinity Church, Newport; Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights (which he also built); and Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, New York, serving in St. Paul's Chapel from 1855 to 1859, in which year he was appointed to Trinity Church, of which he had charge until his death, in 1872.

At the time of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, in 1842, he took an active interest in the events of those stirring days, and on the return of the militia to Newport on its suppression, he opened Trinity Church and held a service of Thanksgiving, at which the military were present. The pleasant custom of Christmas Tree festivals for Sunday schools (now almost universally practised) was inaugurated by him in his own house in Court Street, Brooklyn, on Epiphany evening, 1847. In 1848 he was elected to be the Bishop of Indiana, but declined. The same year he received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College, and since then that of LL.D. has been added.

He became President of the "Sons of Rhode Island in New York" in 1862, and, on their first anniversary in 1863, delivered his oration

FRANCIS VINTON.

before them, on the "Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," from which we quote:

"While American citizens, true to the glorious old flag that symbolizes and protects the Union as one nation, yet we are not aliens from our native land. We repudiate State sovereignty, but we cling to STATE FELLOWSHIP. Yes! Yonder is Rhode Island. Her streams are vocal with the rattling of the spindle; her forges resound the clangor of the anvil; her hills are crowned with the seats of learning; her shores are lined with cottages and with villas; her beach is populous with citizens of all States, in search of health and recreation; her rocks are memorable as the resort of philosophy and of poetry; her coast is kissed by the warm touch of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic; her breath is the genial air of heaven; her bosom is adorned with the emerald grass and the golden corn; her cities are the emporium of industries; her homes the happy sanctuaries of love and liberty, and contentment."

The oration was repeated by invitations of the New York and Long Island Historical Societies; also in Providence and Newport.

In 1869 he was elected "Charles-and-Elizabeth-Ludlow" Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law at the General Theological Seminary, New York. In the same year he received the degree of D. C. L. from William and Mary College, of Virginia. On his entrance on his duties as professor, he published a work entitled "A Manual Commentary on Canon Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," which is extensively used as a book of reference and text-book. He was also the author of "Arthur Tremaine, or Cadet Life," published in 1830, and of many orations, addresses, sermons and lectures.

Dr. Vinton died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 29, 1872, and is buried in the graveyard at Newport, R. I. Twice married, his first wife was a daughter of John Whipple, of Providence,—the second, the only daughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

His brothers also deserve honorable mention for their distinguished service to their country. Major John Rogers Vinton was killed by an unexploded shell at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican war. Brigadier-General David H. Vinton (who died February 21, 1873) served in New York during the civil war as chief quartermaster, and as assistant quartermaster-general; he was one of the most valued and justly trusted officers in the army. Alexander H. Vinton, D.D., a prominent and talented clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has recently retired from active duties in Boston, Mass.



Rufus W. Griswold

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD.

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, D.D., was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, February 15, 1815. He was a descendant of George Griswold, of Kenilworth, England; and on his mother's side, from Thomas Mayhew, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard. Much of his early life was spent in voyages and travels about the world. Before he was twenty years old he had seen the most interesting portions of his own country, and of southern and central Europe. He was at first a printer's apprentice, but afterwards studied divinity and became a Baptist preacher. He is chiefly known as an author. He early became associated in the editorship of "The New Yorker," "The Brother Jonathan," "The New World," and a number of other periodicals in several of the principal cities of the Union. In 1842-3 he edited "Graham's Magazine" with success, securing the contributions of some of the best authors of the time. In 1850 he projected the "International Magazine," which he conducted from August of that year to April, 1852.

Mr. Griswold was a voluminous writer. In 1841 he published an anonymous volume of poems, and a volume of sermons. E. P. Whipple said his acquirements in theology were extensive; his sermons were his finest compositions, and were eloquently delivered. In 1842 he published "The Curiosities of American Literature," as an appendix to an American edition of Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature." The same year the first edition of his "Poets and Poetry of America" appeared. The work was greatly in advance of any previous attempt of a similar character. In the well-written preface he said: "The creation of beauty, the manifestation of the real by the ideal, 'in words that move in metrical array,' is poetry." Poe declared this to be the sole true definition of poetry. In the "Historical Introduction" to the work, Mr. Griswold endeavored to exhibit the progress as well as the condition of the poetry of the United States. The book consisted of short biographical and critical notices of the authors whose claims to recognition he thought sufficiently great, with selections from their works. "The Prose Writers of America," considered one of his most

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD.

valuable efforts, appeared in 1846. His "Female Poets of America" was published in 1849, and in 1854, a volume, similar in style to the three on American literature entitled "The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century."

In 1842 Mr. Griswold published "The Biographical Annual," and, in 1844, "Christian Ballads and Other Poems." In 1845 he edited the first American edition of the "Prose Works of Milton, with a Critical Memoir." In 1847 appeared "Washington, and the Generals of the American Revolution," in two volumes. The work was edited and partly written by Mr. Griswold. With H. B. Wallace he prepared and published "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire," in two volumes, during the same year. He also edited "Scenes in the Life of the Saviour, by the Poets and Painters," and "The Sacred Poets of England and America," which appeared in 1849. He was one of the editors of the "Works of Edgar Allan Poe," and wrote the memoir of that author. He also wrote, in conjunction with others, or entirely by himself, six or eight works on history and biography, a novel, and several discourses on historical or philosophical subjects. His contributions to magazines and newspapers would fill many volumes. His larger works have been revised, and have passed through numerous editions.

Mr. Griswold's latest publication was "The Republican Court; or American Society in the Days of Washington," from the press of the Appletons, in 1854. It was sumptuously printed and richly illustrated. It contained twenty-one portraits of eminent ladies of the time, engraved from original pictures by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Malbone, and other contemporary painters. Tuckerman said in the "North American Review," for July, 1855, "'The Republican Court' is the most beautiful specimen in this department that has yet appeared, and has the peculiar merit of a national subject. It consists of a fluent narrative, intended to convey an authentic and picturesque idea of social life in this country in the days of Washington. . . . In the preparation of this elegant quarto, the memoirs and correspondence of the period have been searched, the diaries of leading members of society gleaned, and the reminiscences of survivors drawn upon."

Mr. Griswold died at New York, August 27, 1857. He left, unfinished, an illustrated "Life of Washington." During his lifetime he had collected a large library of books relating to American history and literature, a portion of which, with several original portraits of American authors, was bequeathed to the New York Historical Society.



J. Taylor

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ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Kentucky, and settled within a few miles of the present city of Louisville. In that sparsely populated section educational advantages were few, and until he was twenty-four years of age he worked on his father's plantation. His father, Colonel Richard Taylor, served throughout the War of the Revolution, was distinguished in the Indian wars, and was one of the framers of the Constitution of Kentucky.

In 1808 Zachary Taylor was appointed a lieutenant in the United States Army, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Hancock Taylor. He was made captain in November, 1810. Upon the declaration of war with England, in 1812, he engaged under General Harrison in the protection of the North-western territory. For his gallantry in repelling an Indian attack on Fort Harrison, a stockade on the Wabash River, September, 1812, he received the brevet rank of major,—the first instance in the service of this species of promotion. He took part in the successful expedition of General Hopkins against the Indians, and in 1814 commanded an expedition against the British and Indians on the Rock River. Upon the termination of the war he was retained in the army, and for several years was employed in the Indian service in various ways. In 1819 he was made lieutenant-colonel. He built Fort Jessup in 1822. In 1832 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and in the same year took part in the Black Hawk War. Up to this date, twenty-four years from the time of his entering the service, Colonel Taylor had been engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance.

In 1836 he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminoles to vacate that region and to remove to lands west of the Mississippi, in accordance with a treaty made by their chiefs. After several battles the Indians retreated to the everglades of southern Florida, with the hope

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

of finding safety in its tangled swamps. Colonel Taylor pursued them into their hiding-places—though to do so it was necessary to wade knee-deep through mud and water for three-quarters of a mile—and defeated them at Okechobee, December 25, 1837. For this affair he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1838 he was made commander-in-chief in Florida, and held the position until the arrival of General Macomb. In 1840 he was assigned to the command of the army in the South-west, with headquarters at Fort Jessup. He at this time purchased a plantation near Baton Rouge, to which he removed his family. He remained here for five years.

On the annexation of Texas in 1845, General Taylor was ordered to the frontier to defend the new State against Mexican invasion. In August, 1845, he encamped at Corpus Christi, Texas, with one thousand and five hundred troops. In November his forces had increased to about four thousand men. In March of the following year he was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande. When the troops reached the banks of that river opposite Matamoras they erected Fort Brown. With two thousand and three hundred men he defeated six thousand Mexicans under General Arista, at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846. The next day he gained the battle of Resaca de la Palma. He was thereupon appointed to the rank of Major-General. He captured Monterey, September 24, 1846, and in February, 1847, defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna at Buena Vista. This decisive victory enhanced the already widespread reputation which his success in the three previous battles had won him. "Old Rough and Ready," as his soldiers admiringly called him, received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for his services in Mexico.

After the close of the war, having been offered the nomination for President of the United States, General Taylor published several letters defining his position as "a Whig, but not an Ultra-Whig." Many of the Whig leaders violently opposed his nomination. He had taken so little interest in politics that he had not voted in forty years, but his personal popularity was so great that he was nominated and elected by a large majority. His administration was short. He died at the Presidential mansion in Washington, July 9, 1850, after an illness of five days, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the Vice-President.

General Taylor was universally respected and beloved. Plainness and simplicity were the characteristics of his manners and appearance.

A son, Richard Taylor, was a Confederate general. He died in New York City, April 12, 1879.



Richard Adams Locke

RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE.

THE author of one of the most widely successful hoaxes ever attempted was Richard Adams Locke, a lineal descendant of John Locke, author of the celebrated "Essay on the Human Understanding."

In 1835 Moses Y. Beach, the inventor, purchased "The New York Sun," a daily paper, which was originally published by Day and Wisner. Upon becoming proprietor of the "Pioneer of the Penny Press," as it has been styled, from the fact that it was the first successful attempt to establish a penny newspaper, Mr. Beach secured the services of Richard Adams Locke as its editor. Under his editorship, and through his graphic contributions to its columns, the number of readers decidedly increased, and the publication of the great "Moon Hoax" brought it at once prominently and permanently before the public. Late in the summer of 1835 Locke announced, through the editorial department, that very remarkable astronomical discoveries had been made, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Sir John Herschell. The information purported to have been received from "The Edinburgh Journal of Science." This announcement was followed by full accounts of the discoveries which, it was stated, had been made in the planets of our solar system, and particularly in the moon. The observations were made with a new apparatus, with a magnifying power of forty-two thousand times. Formations of basaltic rock, shaped like those at the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, and covered with dark red flowers, were first discovered. Water was also discovered—river, lake, and sea. There were forests of trees, some of them unknown, and others closely resembling those which grow on the earth. Dr. Herschell specified numbers of these. Among those peculiar to the moon, were the lunar palm, a tree melon, and a tree bearing a small red fruit, shaped like a cucumber. Plants of many varieties were to be found in different places. The surface of the moon, like that of the earth, was diversified by hill and valley, plain and prairie. Volcanoes were discovered, some active and others extinct. Crystal stalactites of great beauty

RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE.

were seen, and rocks of pure quartz, one of them three miles in circumference. The fowls were numerous—golden and blue pheasants, white and blue cranes, pelicans, and flocks of wild doves were among the varieties. Dr. Herschell also classified several species of animals. Among them small kinds of reindeer, elk, moose, biped beaver, and horned bear. Large flocks of sheep, grazing, were seen. Herds of brown quadrupeds, like the bison, but smaller, with semicircular horns, and humps on the shoulders, were discovered. These animals had a fleshy appendage, common to all lunar quadrupeds, crossing the whole breadth of the forehead and united to the ears, which was lifted and lowered by means of the ears, and which was supposed to shield their eyes from the intense light of the sun. Flocks of creatures, that walked like human beings, but were provided with wings, were discovered. They were evidently engaged in conversation, and made gestures with the hands and arms. Higher races, more refined in appearance than these, were subsequently discovered, and temples with lofty columns and pinnacles, but the full account was reserved for a time—which—never came.

The narrative, from beginning to end, must be read to be fully appreciated. Upon its completion in the "Sun," it was published in pamphlet form; copies of which are now scarce and valuable.

A few weeks previous, Edgar Allan Poe had published "Hans Phaall," also a "moon story," but written, as he said, in a tone of mere banter. Immediately upon the completion of Locke's "Moon Hoax," Poe wrote an examination of its claims to credit, showing distinctly its fictitious character, but was astonished at finding that he could obtain few listeners, so completely were all deceived. Even after it had been openly acknowledged a hoax, thousands refused to think it so. The sensation it produced reached other nations and countries, and the little pamphlet was translated into various languages.

Upon leaving the "Sun," in 1836, Mr. Locke established a political daily paper, "The New Era," which he edited with ability. In this paper he attempted a second hoax, which pretended to be the lost manuscripts of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller. This did not deceive any one, and was therefore not finished, though Poe says it was richly imaginative. Mr. Locke was also the first editor of "The Brooklyn Eagle."

His style was "noticeable for its concision, luminousness, completeness—each quality in its proper place."

He died on Staten Island, February 16, 1871, aged 71 years.



Perhap

LEWIS CASS.

LEWIS CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, near the close of the war, throughout which his father, Jonathan Cass, had served with great credit as a captain in the Continental army. The son studied at the academy in his native place, where Daniel Webster was a schoolfellow, from the age of ten years to that of seventeen. About that time his father removed to his tract of bounty land near Zanesville, Ohio. The family travelled in a roundabout way, stopping at several cities of importance. While at Wilmington, Delaware, young Cass was employed for a short time in teaching in the academy. After crossing the Alleghany Mountains on foot, he decided to remain at Marietta, Ohio, and study law. In 1802 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession at Zanesville, in which his rise was rapid.

In 1806 Mr. Cass was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was appointed on a special committee to investigate Aaron Burr's supposed treasonable preparations. He introduced a bill which resulted in the arrest of the suspected colonel and the defeat of his plans. The next year President Jefferson appointed him Marshal for the State. He resigned the office towards the close of 1811, to volunteer his services in repelling the attacks of the Indians on the Northern frontier. He was elected colonel of the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and entered the United States Army at the commencement of the War of 1812. His command, under General Hull, reached Detroit by a difficult march. With a small detachment of troops he fought and won the first battle, that of the Tarontoe. At the subsequent ignominious surrender of Detroit he was absent on important service, but was, with his command, included in the capitulation. He was released upon parole, and repaired to Washington to report the particulars of the affair. In January, 1813, his exchange was effected, and he was immediately commissioned colonel in the regular army. At the battle of the Thames he was a volunteer aide-de-camp to General Harrison, and served with distinction.

LEWIS CASS.

In October, 1813, Mr. Cass was appointed by President Monroe Governor of the Territory of Michigan. In his new office his duties were both of a civil and a military character. With General Harrison he took part in the grand council of the Indians at Greenville, in July, 1814. As superintendent of Indian affairs he preserved peace between them and the whites, and negotiated nineteen Indian treaties. Under his able direction the territory rapidly advanced in population, resources, and prosperity. In 1817 the first newspaper in Michigan, "The Detroit Gazette," was commenced under his auspices. In 1819 and 1820 he organized and conducted a scientific exploration of the upper region of the Mississippi, which has identified his name with the geography of the country. Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft accompanied the expedition as mineralogist, and published the incidents of the tour in an interesting volume during the following year.

General Cass held his responsible position in Michigan until his appointment as Secretary of War by President Jackson, in August, 1831. While occupying this post he advocated the policy of removing the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, which led to the war with the Seminoles in Florida. In 1836 he received from President Jackson the appointment of Minister to France, where he rendered important service in opposing the admission of the right of search in the Quintuple Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. He did not fully approve of the Ashburton Treaty, and in consequence requested his recall in September, 1842, and returned to America.

In 1845 he was elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the Senate of the United States, which position he resigned on becoming the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848. General Taylor, the Whig nominee, was elected. General Cass was then re-elected to the Senate for the remainder of his original term of six years. Upon the expiration of the term in 1851 he was again chosen Senator for a full term, during which he advocated the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He had opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and supported the compromise of 1850. When Buchanan became President of the United States he appointed Mr. Cass his Secretary of State. He resigned the position in December, 1860, and retired to his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he died June 17, 1866.

Mr. Cass was the author of "France ; its King, Court, and Government," and numerous speeches and State papers. He wrote two articles upon Indian affairs for the "North American Review," and was also a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger."



C. C. Felton.

CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON.

CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, LL.D., was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, November 6, 1807. He was prepared for college chiefly at the Franklin Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard University in 1823, and during the sophomore and junior years taught winter schools in Concord and Boston; and was teacher of mathematics, in the last six months of the junior year, in the Round Hill School, Northampton. In his senior year he was one of the conductors of the "Harvard Register." After graduating in 1827, he, with two classmates, had charge of the Livingston County High School in Geneseo, New York, for two years. In 1829 he was appointed Latin tutor in Harvard University, and Greek tutor in 1830. In 1832 he became the College Professor of the Greek language. In 1834 he received the appointment of Eliot Professor of Greek Literature. He was the third Eliot Professor, Hon. Edward Everett and Dr. Popkin having preceded him. He faithfully discharged the duties of this professorship for a quarter of a century, and, in addition, filled the office of Regent of the college for many years. In April, 1853, he sailed for Europe, and visited England, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Constantinople, Smyrna, and several of the Greek islands. He reached Athens in October, and remained in Greece until the following February. While there he travelled through the country and visited its most celebrated localities for the purpose of illustrating ancient Greek history and poetry; studied at Athens the remains of ancient art, the present language and literature of Greece, the constitution and laws of the Hellenic kingdom; attended courses of lectures at the University, and visited the common schools and gymnasia. He returned to the United States in May, 1854. In 1858 he made a second European tour.

Of numerous addresses delivered on public occasions, he published an address at the close of the first year of the Livingston County High School, 1828; a discourse delivered at his own inauguration as Professor of Greek Literature; an address delivered at the dedication of the Bristol County Academy in Taunton, Massachusetts; an address at a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on moving

CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON.

resolutions on the death of Daniel Webster; and an oration delivered before the Alumni of Harvard University. He was a frequent contributor to the "North American Review," the "Christian Examiner," "Willard's Monthly Review," "Buckingham's New England Magazine," and occasionally contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," the "Methodist Quarterly Review," the "Knickerbocker Magazine," the "Whig Review," and other periodicals, and furnished articles for various newspapers. He wrote the articles on Agassiz, Athens, Attica, Demosthenes, Euripides, Greece, and Homer for the first edition of Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," and a life of General Eaton for Sparks's "American Biography." In 1833 he edited the "Iliad of Homer," with Flaxman's illustrations, which has since been revised and extended, and has passed through several editions. In 1840 he published a translation of Menzel's work on "German Literature," and a Greek Reader containing selections from the Greek authors in prose and poetry, with English notes and a vocabulary. In 1841 he published an edition of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, with an introduction and notes in English. In 1843 he aided Professors Sears and Edwards in the preparation of a volume on classical studies, which was partly original and partly translated. He assisted Longfellow in the preparation of his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," which was published in 1845. In 1847 he edited the "Panegyrics" of Isocrates, and the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus. In 1849 he translated from the French Professor Guyot's work on physical geography, entitled, "The Earth and Man." The same year he published the "Birds" of Aristophanes, with introduction and notes in English. In 1852 he edited a "Memorial of Professor Popkin," consisting of a selection of his lectures and sermons, to which is prefixed a biographical sketch. During the same year he published a volume of selections from Greek historians, arranged in the order of events. A revised edition of "Smith's History of Greece," and an edition of Lord Carlisle's "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," prepared by him, appeared in 1855. In 1856 he published a selection from modern Greek writers in prose and verse. His most important work, "Greece, Ancient and Modern," was published after his death, as was also his "Familiar Letters from Europe."

Professor Felton was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1860 he was elected President of Harvard University. His death occurred at Chester, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1862.

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H. Clay

HENRY CLAY.

On the 12th of April, 1777, less than a year after the Declaration of Independence, there was born, in an humble home in Hanover County, Virginia, a boy whose destiny it was not only to render invaluable service to his country, but to become one of the most famous of the "famous men" whose very names are loved and honored by the nation. The "Mill-boy of the Slashes," so-called from the numerous slashes, or swamps, in the neighborhood, was the fifth child in a family of seven. His father, a Baptist minister of limited means, died when Henry was five years old, leaving him to the care of his mother. His education was derived at a rude log-cabin school-house, where the simplest rudiments were taught by very indifferent teachers. He early began to support himself, and the remarkable powers of his intellect which afterwards distinguished him, began to develop. He has said, "I owe my success in life to one single fact, namely, that at an early age I commenced, and continued for some years, the practice of daily reading and speaking the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were sometimes made in a cornfield; at others, in a forest; and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my only auditors. It is to this that I am indebted for the impulses that have shaped and moulded my entire destiny."

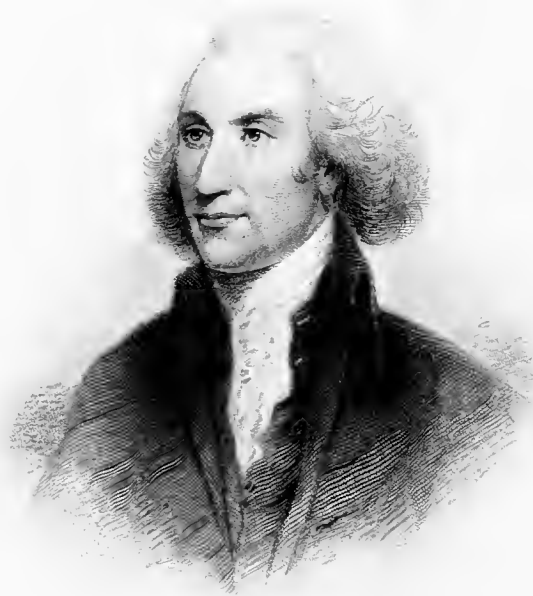
Choosing the law for his profession, his earnest perseverance, with the aid of his retentive memory, overcame many difficulties in his course of studies, and when but twenty years old he was admitted to the bar. About this time the population of the Western States was steadily increasing, and Henry Clay, starting out to seek his fortune, turned his footsteps towards Kentucky. Settling at Lexington, then a small place, he commenced the practice of law, and soon became deeply interested in politics. From this time his rise was rapid. He not only acquired an extensive practice and an enviable reputation as an able lawyer in that State, but his great genius began to attract the attention of the

HENRY CLAY.

whole nation. In 1803 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, where he discharged his duties so well, that in 1806 that body chose him to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. On his return, he was again elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the Assembly by a large majority. In 1809 he was again sent to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. At the end of the term for which he was chosen, he was elected to the House of Representatives. Filling first one important public office, and then another, he continued a faithful, zealous worker on the behalf of his country for many years.

During President Monroe's administration the Missouri Compromise, advocated by Mr. Clay, put an end to the violent discussion as to whether the State should be admitted into the Union as free or slave. In 1832, when South Carolina passed a nullification ordinance and threatened to secede if force should be employed to collect any revenue, his celebrated "Compromise Bill" was adopted by the Senate. This, offering a gradual reduction of the tariff, was accepted by both sides. Alexander H. Stephens says: "To do this, Clay had to break with his old political friends, while he was offering up the darling system of his heart on the altar of his country. No one can deny that he was a patriot—every inch of him. When he was importuned not to take the course he did, and assured that it would lessen his chances for the Presidency, he nobly replied, 'I would rather be right than president'—a sentiment worthy to be the motto of every young patriot in our land."

Though he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, his fame remained far above any distinction which mere office can bestow. He died at Washington, D. C., on the 29th of June, 1852. Mr. Clay was a tall, distinguished-looking man, with peculiarly winning manners. It is said that an eminent political antagonist once declined an introduction to him on the ground of a determination not to be magnetized by personal contact, as he "had known other good haters" of Clay to be. One of his most noticeable characteristics was his inflexible honor. John C. Breckinridge said, in an oration pronounced at his death: "If I were to write his epitaph, I would inscribe, as the highest eulogy, on the stone which shall mark his resting-place: 'Here lies a man who was in the public service for fifty years, and never attempted to deceive his countrymen.'"



Jh. Schuyler

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

PHILIP SCHUYLER, a Major-General of the Revolutionary Army, was born at Albany, New York, November 22, 1733. His grandfather, Colonel Peter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, was distinguished for his patriotism and for his influence over the Indians. In 1719, as the oldest member of the Provincial Council, the chief command in New York devolved upon him. His son, John Schuyler, and Mrs. Cornelia Van Cortlandt Schuyler, were the parents of the subject of this sketch. Upon the death of John Schuyler, Philip received, by the law of primogeniture, the whole of his father's estate, but with the generosity which characterized him in after-life he shared the inheritance with the four younger children. His father's death occurring when he was quite young, he was adopted into the family of his uncle, Colonel Philip Schuyler, whose estate in Saratoga he afterwards inherited.

Young Philip Schuyler entered the provincial army when the French and Indian war broke out in 1755, and commanded a company under Sir William Johnson at Fort Edward and Lake George. He continued in the service until 1758, when he accompanied Lord Howe as colonel of a regiment, in the expedition against Ticonderoga. The army was under General Abercrombie. When Lord Howe fell in a skirmish with the French advanced guard, Schuyler was directed to cause his body to be conveyed to Albany, and buried there with appropriate honors. During the remainder of the war he was employed in the commissary department. The close of the war left the English the ruling nation on the American continent. The thirteen colonies, numbering two million persons, became dependencies of the British empire. But the colonists had learned "to think and act independently of the mother country." Democratic ideas had taken root, legislative bodies had been called, troops raised and supplies voted, not by England, but by themselves. "They knew their rights and dared maintain them," and they had "learned how, when the time came, to fight even British regulars."

After peace was made at Paris in 1763, Colonel Schuyler was em-

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

ployed in various ways in the civil services of the colony. In 1768 he was elected to the Colonial Assembly of New York, of which he continued a prominent member until its termination in 1775. In that year he was appointed a member of the Second Continental Congress, and was with Washington on the committee to draw up rules and regulations for the army. He had early advocated decided resistance to the measures of Great Britain. In June, 1775, the body of which he was a member appointed him the third of the four major-generals under Washington. That general placed him in command of the Northern Department of the American army. Late in the summer he started to invade Canada, but in September, on account of illness, was obliged to relinquish his command to Montgomery. That heroic general, who fell in the attack on Quebec, suffered, with his troops, inconceivable hardships during the short and disastrous campaign.

Upon his recovery, and even before he was restored to health, General Schuyler exerted himself to the utmost in behalf of the Northern army. He was also active among the Six Nations of Indians, and in August, 1776, made an important treaty with them. In the discharge of his duties, "the energy of his character, and the dignity of his deportment," had excited popular jealousy and ill-will. He accordingly tendered his resignation in the fall; but Congress would not dispense with his services. He continued his efforts for the public service until March, 1777, when he was superseded by General Gates. By the resolution of Congress he was reinstated the following May. On the approach of Burgoyne's army in June, General Schuyler, with the small force at his command, did all in his power to impede its advance. Summoning the militia from New York and New England, an army was soon collected and drilled. Just as his preparations were completed, he was again superseded by General Gates. Though sensible of the indignity, the patriotic general made known to Gates all his plans, and assisted in their execution. He also rendered important services afterward, though not in command. He demanded a trial before a court-martial, and was most honorably acquitted.

General Schuyler spent the remainder of his life in the civil service of the country. In 1789 he was elected a member of the first Senate under the Constitution of the United States. He was again elected in 1797. In 1791 he was chosen to the New York Senate, where he was a prominent contributor to the code of laws adopted by the State, and was active in promoting inland navigation in New York. He died at Albany, November 18, 1804.



Adoniram Johnson

ADONIRAM JUDSON

ADONIRAM JUDSON, D.D., Baptist missionary at Burmah, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, August 9, 1788. He was the son of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, a Congregational clergyman, who was a descendant of William Judson, who came to New England in 1634. He was an ardent and aspiring scholar, and after finishing the required studies he was graduated from Brown University in 1807. Opening a private school in Plymouth, he prepared his "Elements of English Grammar," published in 1808, and the "Young Ladies' Arithmetic," published in 1809. In 1810 he was graduated from the then newly founded theological seminary at Andover. He had entered the second class as a student, but the reading in 1809 of a sermon entitled "The Star in the East" led him to devote himself to the missionary cause, and his earnestness so far awakened an interest that a board of commissioners for foreign missions was formed. The board appointed five young men, among them Mr. Judson, missionaries to Burmah, and they were ordained at Salem, February 6, 1812. The day before the ordination Mr. Judson was united in marriage to Miss Ann Hasseltine, and with her and Mr. and Mrs. Newell, also missionaries, embarked for Calcutta on the 19th. They reached their destination in June.

Ann Hasseltine, one of the first American women who resolved to leave her friends and country to bear the gospel to the heathen in foreign climes, was born at Bradford, Massachusetts, December 22, 1789. Soon after her arrival at Calcutta with her husband, they were ordered by the East India Company to leave the country. They accordingly went to the Isle of France, and from thence to Rangoon, one of the chief seaports of the Burman Empire, which they reached in July, 1813. Having adopted the views of the Baptist denomination, their connection with the American Board of Missions was severed. In April, 1814, a Baptist board of foreign missions was formed at Philadelphia, and immediately appointed Mr. and Mrs. Judson its missionaries. They employed themselves in studying the Burmese language, and in translating portions of Scripture and works on Christianity into the Burmese language. For many years they labored together

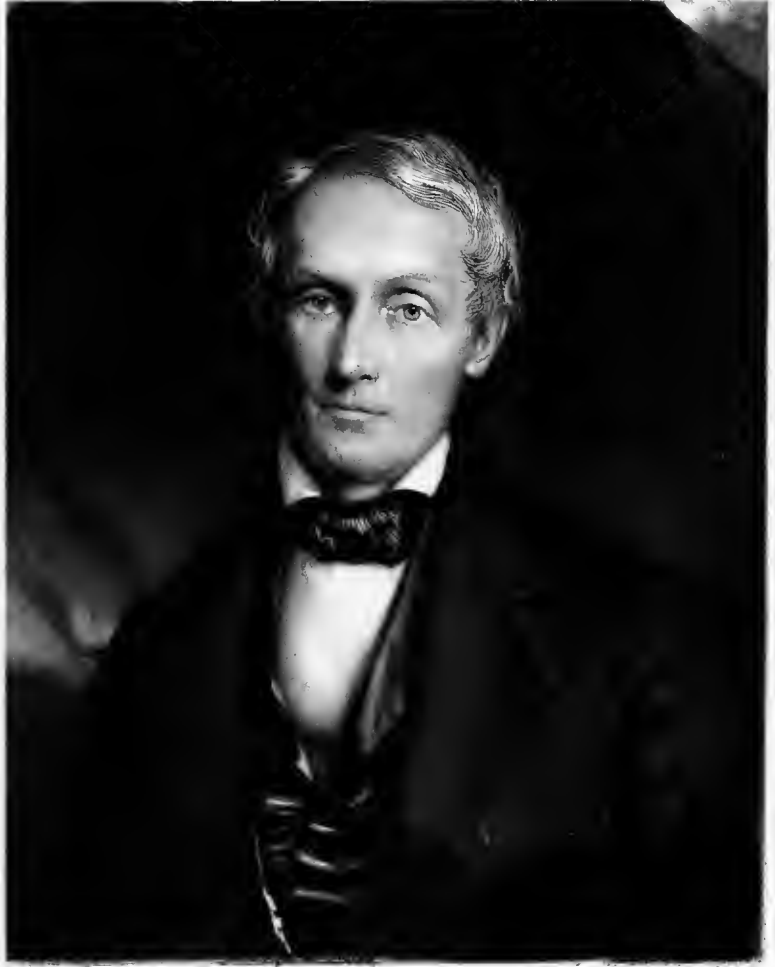
ADONIRAM JUDSON.

in the cause of religion. In 1821, in consequence of ill health, Mrs. Judson returned to America alone, where she remained until 1823. While in this country she published her "History of the Burman Mission." Soon after rejoining her husband they removed to Ava, by request of the king. They had hardly commenced their missionary efforts there, when war broke out between the East India Company and the Burman government. Mr. Judson was arrested, loaded with chains, and thrown into prison with all the white foreigners. He was imprisoned for over a year and a half, and daily expected some barbarous death. During this time the inexpressible sufferings of the prisoners were alleviated by the exertions of Mrs. Judson, and it was largely owing to her efforts that they were at last released, in February, 1826. In October of that year Mrs. Judson died at Amherst, Burmah, during her husband's absence at another post of duty. After her death Mr. Judson continued his missionary labors at Amherst for eight years, and in 1834 married the widow of Boardman, the missionary.

Sarah Hall, the second wife of Adoniram Judson, was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, November 4, 1803. In 1825 she became the wife of the Rev. George D. Boardman, and soon after accompanied him and other missionaries to Calcutta. Mr. Boardman died in 1831. Four years later she married Mr. Judson, and for eleven years continued his faithful co-worker. Her health failing, she started to return to America, accompanied by her husband, but died in the harbor of St. Helena, September 1, 1845. She translated the first part of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and numerous tracts into the Burmese language, and prepared a hymn book and several volumes of Scripture questions for Sunday-schools. She also superintended the translation of the New Testament and the principal Burman tracts, into the Peguan language. After her death he proceeded to the United States, where he was received with the utmost respect and reverence. He returned to Burmah in June, 1846, accompanied by the third Mrs. Judson.

Emily Chubbuck, Mr. Judson's third wife, well known by her writings in prose and poetry under the assumed name of "Fanny Forrester," was born at Eaton, New York, August 22, 1817. After her marriage she wrote a "Memoir of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson." She died in Hamilton, New York, in 1854.

Dr. Judson died and was buried at sea, April 12, 1850, while on his way to the Isle of Bourbon. "He lived to see himself surrounded by thousands of native converts, and a strong corps of assistant evangelists, Burmese as well as American."



Samuel George Morton

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON.

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, an eminent American naturalist, ethnologist, and physician, was born at Philadelphia, January 26, 1799. His father, George Morton, a descendant of a large and respectable family in Clonmel, Ireland, emigrated to America and engaged in mercantile pursuits. His death occurred when the son Samuel was quite young, and he was placed at a Quaker school by his mother, who was a member of that society. He early evinced a fondness for books, and business life being distasteful, he decided to study medicine. In March, 1820, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after sailed for Europe. In October of the same year he entered as a matriculate the University of Edinburgh, the diploma of which institution was conferred upon him in August, 1823. In 1824 he returned to America, and in 1826 established himself as a physician in Philadelphia. The following year he married a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pearsall, of the Society of Friends.

Before his visit to Europe, Dr. Morton had been made a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and after his return took an active interest in its proceedings. He was its recording secretary in 1825, and was made its president in 1840. His first scientific essay, entitled "Observations on Cornine, a new Alkaloid," was published in the "Medical and Physical Journal" for 1825-26. In 1827 he communicated to the Academy of Natural Sciences an "Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with a Notice of various Minerals found in the same Locality." During the same year he contributed to the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences" a "Description of a New Species of *Ostrea Convexa* of Say." These papers were followed in rapid succession by many other scientific communications, and the Journal of the Academy continued to be enriched by his contributions until within a short period of his death. He also contributed many articles, on a wide range of subjects, to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and the "American Journal of Science and Art," edited by Professor Silliman. In 1834 he published his celebrated monograph on the

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON.

"Cretaceous Group of the United States," which was received with great favor by the most eminent geologists of Europe. The same year he contributed to medical literature an important work on the "Anatomical Character, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption." He early commenced his celebrated collection of crania, which is said to be the most extensive and valuable in the world. After his death it was purchased for the Academy. In 1839 he published his "Crania Americana," with finely executed lithographic illustrations. In 1844 his "Crania Egyptiaca" was published. The former was pronounced by Professor Silliman "the most important, extensive, and valuable contribution to the natural history of man which has yet appeared on the American continent."

Dr. Morton died at Philadelphia, May 15, 1851. His name is often associated with Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind," published in 1854, which was based to some extent on his researches. From September, 1839, to November, 1843, he was professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College; and was a member of many learned societies in various parts of the United States, in Europe, and in the East.

Dr. Morton's eldest son, James St. Clair Morton, was born in Philadelphia in 1829. He was graduated at West Point in 1851, and until the breaking out of the Civil War was employed chiefly as an engineer. Among the public works upon which he was engaged, were Forts Sumter and Delaware, the Potomac Water-works, the Washington Aqueduct, and the fortifications of the Dry Tortugas. In 1860, by authority of Congress, he explored the Chiriqui country, South America, for a railroad route across the Isthmus. After the commencement of the war he was appointed chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell. In that capacity he aided in constructing the fortifications at Nashville. When Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland, he organized the pioneer brigade, and placed General Morton in command. This force built or repaired roads, railroads, bridges, fortifications, warehouses, etc. During one night they threw a temporary bridge, some eighty feet long, across Stone river. At the assault of Petersburg, Virginia, June 17, 1864, General Morton was killed while leading the attack. He was the author of a "Memoir on Fortification," "Dangers and Defences of New York City," and a "Life of Major John Sanders, of the Engineers."

Thomas George Morton, another son of Dr. Morton, is distinguished as one of the most skilful surgeons of the United States.



R. H. Peckham

RUFUS WHEELER PECKHAM.

JUDGE RUFUS W. PECKHAM was born in Rensselaerville, New York, December, 1809. His boyhood was spent on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, a mile or two below Cooperstown, where the family had removed soon after his birth. At an early age he was sent to Hartwick Seminary, where he remained until 1825, when he entered Union College. Dr. Nott was at that time president of the institution. Young Mr. Peckham was a good classical scholar, and took an advanced standing upon entering college. He was graduated in 1827, at the age of eighteen years.

Upon completing his collegiate course, he removed to Utica and entered as a law student in the office of Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, each of whom subsequently became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and at once joined an elder brother, George W. Peckham, who had opened a law office in the city of Albany. The brothers entered into partnership, and the firm soon acquired a large business. The good address of the junior partner, upon whom devolved the larger part of the practice in the courts, the trial of cases and arguments at the bar, "the vigor with which he seized the important parts of his case, and the terseness with which he presented them to the jury and the court, soon placed him in the front rank of the profession at the capital." In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Marcy to the office of District Attorney for the city and county of Albany, which he continued to fill until 1841. In 1845 he was a candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General of the State. His opponent, John Van Buren, was elected by a majority of but one vote.

In 1852 Mr. Peckham became the Democratic candidate for Representative to the Thirty-third Congress of the United States. He was elected in the fall, and took his seat early in 1853, the first year of Pierce's administration. During his Congressional term he opposed

RUFUS WHEELER PECKHAM.

the passage of the Nebraska bill. In 1855 he resumed the practice of his profession at Albany, having previously entered into partnership with Mr. Lyman Tremain, the lawyer and statesman, with whom he was associated until 1859. In the spring of that year Mr. Peckham visited Europe. On his return he was nominated and elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. At the close of his first judicial term of eight years he was re-elected without opposition, no candidate being named against him. Before the close of his second term he was elected a member of the Court of Appeals.

On the 15th of November, 1873, Judge Peckham and his wife sailed for Europe in the "Ville du Havre," of the French line, which, on the 22d of the same month, when in mid-ocean, collided with the British iron ship "Loch Earn," bound for New York from London. The accident occurred shortly after 2 A. M., and within twelve minutes the "Ville du Havre" went down, carrying two hundred and twenty-six persons of the three hundred and thirteen with whom she left New York. Among those who perished were Judge Peckham and his wife. Upon the reception of the news of the calamity and of the loss of the eminent judge, meetings of the various bench and bar associations were called for the purpose of taking action in relation to his death. A committee of the Bar of the State of New York was appointed to prepare a memorial pamphlet containing the tributes of respect and admiration paid to his memory. The volume opens with a memoir written by Judge William W. Campbell. This is followed by the action of the Court of Appeals, taken December 3, 1873, and the action of the Bar of the State assembled in the Capitol, December 17th, with the eulogies pronounced on that occasion, the resolutions adopted, and the letters read; following is the action of the Court of Appeals when the resolutions of the Bar of the State were presented, with a request that they should be made a part of the court records. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the action of the courts of New York City and of various counties of the State, and the resolutions adopted by the Common Council and the trustees of the National Bank of Albany. It concludes with the sermon delivered by the Rev. William A. Snively, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, on the occasion of the memorial services held in that church, December 14, 1873.

Judge Peckham's two sons, Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York City, and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., of Albany, are well-known members of the legal profession.



John E. Wool

JOHN ELLIS WOOL.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL was born at Newburg, New York, in the year 1759. His father and his four brothers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. He received only a rudimentary education, and for several years was a clerk in a store at Troy. At the age of eighteen he opened a book and stationery store in that place. This being destroyed by fire, he began the study of law, and pursued it for more than a year. Upon the enlargement of the army preparatory to the Second War with Great Britain, Governor De Witt Clinton obtained for him, April 14, 1812, a captain's commission in the Thirteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. He soon after joined General Van Rensselaer, and in the expedition against Queenstown won great distinction. He received a severe wound in this battle, and was promoted to the rank of major. In April, 1813, he was assigned to the Twenty-ninth regiment of infantry. On the invasion by the British on the line of Lake Champlain in September, 1814, Major Wool became conspicuous for his gallantry in the repulse of General Provost at Plattsburg, and for his bravery was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1816, he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and in February, 1818, lieutenant-colonel of infantry. In April, 1826, he was brevetted brigadier-general, "for ten years of faithful service." In 1832 the government commissioned him to visit Europe for the purpose of examining the military systems of some of the principal nations. He witnessed the proceedings at the famous siege at Antwerp. In 1836 he was employed in removing the Cherokee Indians to Arkansas. In June, 1841, he was appointed a full brigadier-general.

The Mexican War again called General Wool into active service. In May, 1846, he was sent to the West to organize volunteers, and in less than six weeks dispatched to the seat of war twelve thousand, fully armed and equipped. He commanded the "centre division" organized to act against Chihuahua. He was soon ordered, however, to relieve Saltillo, which he reached after a march of nine hundred miles. The Mexicans retreated without making an attack, and from this time forward Wool's division was merged in the "army of occupation." In December, 1846, he joined General Taylor at Agua Nueva, and se-

JOHN ELLIS WOOL.

lected the ground for the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1837, and with but four thousand two hundred men, held Santa Anna's army of twenty thousand of the best troops of Mexico in check until General Taylor came up and assumed the command. With him General Wool shared the honors of the battle, and for his gallant conduct in the action he was brevetted major-general in May, 1848. Upon General Taylor's departure for the North, Wool succeeded him to the entire command on the Rio Grande, which he held until the close of the war. In January, 1854, he received the thanks of Congress, and the present of a sword, for his services in Mexico. A valuable sword was also presented him by the New York Legislature.

Upon the close of the war General Wool was assigned to the command of the Eastern Military Department of the United States. In 1854 he was called to the head of the Department of the Pacific. In 1856, in a campaign of three months, he succeeded in subduing the formidable Indian disturbances in the Washington and Oregon Territories. At the end of three years he was recalled to the Department of the East. The outbreak of the Civil War again called him into active service. He strongly urged the support of Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, and as early as December, 1860, declared that the surrender of that post would call two hundred thousand men to arms in defence of the government. After the attack on the fort, he was employed in the organization of troops for the field, and in August, 1861, was called to the Department of Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, which he reached on the 17th. He at once assumed the command. The forces were almost entirely composed of volunteers, and had, since the war began, been under the command of General Butler. In May, 1862, he organized the successful movement against Norfolk. On the 10th his troops were landed at Ocean View, and commenced their march toward the city, a short distance from which they were met by the mayor and a deputation of the common council, who surrendered the city to General Wool. After formally taking possession, he appointed a military governor and returned to Fortress Monroe. On May 16 he was appointed a full major-general in the United States Army. He was subsequently assigned to the command of the Department of Maryland, and afterward to the Eastern Department.

General Wool died at Troy, New York, November 10, 1869. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and superior organizer of troops. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and frequently wrote and spoke on subjects of public interest.



J. H. McLean
President
of the Am. Bible Union

SPENCER HOUGHTON CONE.

SPENCER HOUGHTON CONE, D.D., was born at Princeton, New Jersey, April 30, 1785. His father, who took part in the Revolutionary War, was a descendant of the early settlers of New England, and his mother's ancestry is traced to the first colonists of Virginia. At the age of twelve years he entered Princeton College, where he pursued his studies for two years, when his father's death recalled him to assist in the support of the family. The next few years were spent in teaching in two or three towns of New Jersey, and at the Philadelphia Academy, which was then under the supervision of Dr. Abercrombie. In addition to his labors as teacher, he pursued the study of law, and obtained employment as copyist for his leisure moments. His health in time became enfeebled, and through the advice of friends, who were assured that his voice and physical qualifications were peculiarly adapted for that profession, he prepared to go upon the stage. He made his first appearance in 1805, at the old Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. For seven years he played with great success, principally at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria. Abandoning the stage in December, 1812, he became editor of "The Baltimore American." The following year he became connected with "The Baltimore Whig," a paper favoring the doctrines of Jefferson and the administration of Madison. At the call of his country he relinquished the pen, to take a more active part in the struggle then being carried on. In command of a company of volunteers from Baltimore, he took part in several battles against the British. After the close of his services in the army, he received an appointment as clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington.

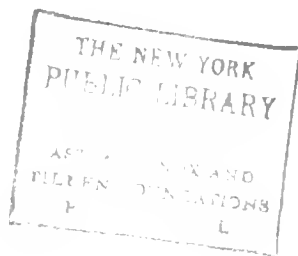
For a year or two Mr. Cone had contemplated entering the Baptist ministry, but had intended to first spend some years in preparatory study. He, however, decided to commence preaching at once, and accordingly, in 1815, was ordained by the First Baptist Church in Washington. In December of the same year he became Chaplain to Congress. He preached in several of the neighboring churches, attracting large congregations and exciting general interest. In the

SPENCER HOUGHTON CONE.

spring of 1816 he accepted a call to the Baptist church at Alexandria. When he became pastor the church numbered but twenty-five members. When he resigned the charge, after seven years of faithful labor, it numbered three hundred and nine members. During these years he received several invitations to fill pulpits in New York, and in May, 1823, finally accepted a call to the Oliver Street Church in that city. For two years he acted as assistant to the Rev. John Williams, and upon his death succeeded him in the entire pastoral charge. He remained in charge of this pastorate until 1841, when he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, in New York City. During the years that he was engaged in discharging the duties which the care of these two churches involved, he was zealous in his efforts for the cause of missions, and carried on a most extensive correspondence with the Baptist missionaries in all parts of the world.

Dr. Cone was a leading member of the Baptist Triennial Convention, which at that time was composed of the Baptists of the whole United States. For nine consecutive years he was elected President of the Convention. He also served many years as Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist Domestic Society, and after the organization of the American Baptist Missionary Society, he acted twelve years as chairman of its executive board. He was also prominent in directing the measures of the societies of Foreign Missions. He was Moderator of the Hudson River Baptist Association for sixteen years, and of the New York Baptist Association eight years. He also filled the office of Recording Secretary in the American Bible Society for a long time. He took an active and prominent part in the formation of the American and Foreign Bible Society, of which he became President. He was one of the authors of a tract, which was published in 1850, calling for a new translation of the Bible more in accordance with Baptist views, which occasioned an exciting controversy within the Baptist body. The proposal, after much discussion, was negatived, and then Dr. Cone prompted the formation of the American Bible Union, of which he was made its first President.

Dr. Cone died in New York City August 28, 1855, aged seventy years. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, in a funeral sermon preached September 16th of that year, said Dr. Cone possessed a distinguished superiority of mind; a clear and vigorous perception; a quick and graphic imagination; a faithful memory and ready communication; an indomitable will; affections of a high and generous order; a rich, powerful, and melodious voice.





C. J. Ingersoll

CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.

CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, statesman and author, was born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1782. He was the descendant of a family the greater number of which were staunch Loyalists in Revolutionary times. His grandfather was Stampmaster-General under the obnoxious Stamp Act, but his father, Jared Ingersoll, was an ardent advocate of the cause of the Colonies. He was a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and was one of the Delegates to the Convention which met at that city in May, 1787, to frame the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Ingersoll received a liberal education. After finishing his collegiate course, he studied law, and was admitted to practice before he had reached the age of twenty-one years. He then visited Europe, where he travelled in company with Mr. King, the American Minister to London. In 1812 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania. He took his seat at the special session called in May, 1813, to provide for the conduct of the war in which the country was then engaged. He advocated all measures brought forward for its prosecution. In 1814, in an elaborate speech, he proclaimed and enforced the American version of the law of nations, that "free ships make free goods," a doctrine which, now generally recognized as a great peace measure, had at that time few advocates. Soon after the expiration of his Congressional term, President Madison appointed him District Attorney for the State of Pennsylvania, an office which he filled until 1829. In 1826, at a convention of the advocates of the internal improvements of his native State held at Harrisburg he presented a resolution in favor of the introduction of railroads worked by steam power. The plan was rejected by a large majority. A few years later he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and at his motion and report one of the first railroad bills in the United States was enacted. In 1837 he was a member of the Reform Convention at Harrisburg. The same year he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Prussia. He was also a member of the Reform Convention

CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.

held at Philadelphia in 1838. In 1841 he was again elected a Representative in Congress, and served until 1847, acting as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. After this date he held no more public offices, but was principally engaged in literary pursuits.

Mr. Ingersoll's labors as an author began before he reached the age of twenty years. "*Chinomara*," a poem, appeared in 1800. "*Edwy and Elgiva*," a tragedy, was published in 1801, and produced at the Philadelphia Theatre. In 1808 he wrote a pamphlet in defence of the commercial measures of Jefferson's administration, entitled, "*Rights and Wrongs; Power and Policy of the United States of America*." In 1809 he published anonymously "*Inchiquin's Letters*." "The Letters are introduced by the ancient mystification of the purchase, at a bookseller's stall in Antwerp, of a broken package of letters, which turn out to be sent from Washington by Inchiquin, a Jesuit, to his friends in Europe, who, in one or two introductory epistles, express the greatest anxiety touching his mission to a land of savages, with considerable curiosity concerning the natives. A burlesque letter from Caravan, a Greek at Washington, gives a ludicrous account of the perils of the capital, and the foreign minister hunting in its woods. Inchiquin describes the Houses of Congress and their oratory; runs over the characters of the Presidents, from Washington to Madison; the literature of Barlow's Columbiad and Marshall's Washington; the stock and population of the country; its education, amusements, resources, and prospects. Among other patriotic hits there is a humorous account of the foreign prejudiced or disappointed travellers who, in those days, gave the world its impressions of America." The work was published in New York, and created a sensation. In 1845 he published the first volume of his "*Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain, Embracing the Events of 1812-13*." The work was completed in three volumes. A second series, of the events of 1814-15, appeared in 1852. He was engaged in writing a "*History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States*" at the time of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, May 14, 1862.

Joseph Reed Ingersoll, a son of Jared and brother of Charles J., was a distinguished lawyer and statesman. He was the author of a translation of Roccus's treatise "*De Navibus et Nauto*," and of several addresses and discourses. Edward, a third brother of the same family, wrote poems on the times, entitled "*Horace in Philadelphia*." He also contributed political articles to "*Walsh's Gazette*," and was the author of several other works.

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Henry Ward Beecher

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1818. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, one of the most eminent Congregational clergymen and scholars of his day. His autobiography and a selection of his works, edited by his son Charles, was published in 1865. In the theological controversies which led to a division of the Presbyterian Church in 1837-38, he took an active part, though free from bitterness. His forcible preaching, his strong views in regard to evangelical truth, and his boldness in denouncing laxity in regard to the standard of Christian orthodoxy, made a deep impression upon the public mind. He was conspicuous in the temperance movement, and aided in organizing the Missionary, the Education, and the American Bible Societies. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 10, 1863. Dr. Beecher reared a large family of children. Several sons became clergymen, and two of his daughters, Catherine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, distinguished authoresses. Miss Catherine Beecher, his eldest daughter, is known as a writer of books designed for the benefit of her sex. From 1822 to 1832 she conducted a female seminary in Hartford, Connecticut, where she prepared her first printed work on arithmetic. In 1832 she accompanied her father to Ohio, and for two years was at the head of a school for young women in Cincinnati. "Since then Miss Beecher has been engaged in maturing and carrying into effect a great plan for the education of all the children in our country. For this end she has written and journeyed, pleaded and labored." Her writings in this cause, and her other works, are numerous. Harriet E. Beecher, who became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Calvin E. Stowe, has extended reputation as an authoress. Her great work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," originally appeared in the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper at Washington. The following year, 1852, it was published in Boston, and met with immediate and extraordinary success. It was translated into several different languages, and was dramatized in twenty different forms and acted in the leading cities of Europe and America. She

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

subsequently published "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," many other volumes, several of which are novels of much excellence.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1834, and studied theology with his father at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, of which institution he was president for nearly twenty years. In 1837, Mr. Beecher accepted his first ministerial charge, that of a Presbyterian congregation in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He removed to Indianapolis in 1839. In 1847 he accepted a call to his present charge of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Shortly after entering upon his duties, the church edifice was destroyed by fire, and a new building accommodating nearly three thousand people was erected. Lecture rooms, school rooms, and "Bethels" were also built by the church.

Mr. Beecher is of medium height. His features are regular and expressive, of a high order of intellect, and his disposition genial. He is a powerful orator, and preaches to always crowded congregations. His eloquence is characterized by "originality, logic, pathos, and humor." He is also a most popular public lecturer, and as such has addressed large assemblages in various parts of the country. He has contributed largely to the religious press, chiefly to the "Independent," a weekly paper of New York, of which he was one of the founders. He also founded the "Christian Union," of which he became editor. His first published volume, entitled, "Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects," appeared in 1844. In 1855 he published a volume entitled, "Star Papers; or, Experiences of Art and Nature," being collections of articles from the "Independent," originally signed with a star. A second series was issued, "New Star Papers; or, Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects." Selections from his discourses, entitled "Life Thoughts" and "Notes from Plymouth Pulpit," obtained a large circulation. He has also published "Plain and Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," "Eyes and Ears," "Freedom and War," "Norwood; or, Village Life in New England," and "The Life of Jesus the Christ." Several volumes of selections from his discourses and many of his occasional addresses have been published. He edited the "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes." In 1862, in company with his sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her husband, Mr. Beecher visited England, where he addressed immense audiences in the principal cities in behalf of the cause of the Union. In April, 1865, he, at the request of the Government, delivered an oration at Fort Sumter on the anniversary of its fall.



Wm. L. Davis
Col. May 1862

JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, Brevet Major-General of the United States Army, was born in Clarke County, Indiana, March 2, 1828. His ancestors were noted in the Indian wars of Kentucky; William, his grandfather, having been in the battle at River Raisin. He was educated at the Clarke County Seminary. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined Colonel J. H. Lane's Indiana regiment, participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and in the entire Mexican campaign, and, for gallant conduct, was made second lieutenant in the First United States Artillery, June 17, 1848. He served in Florida against the Seminoles, and was made first lieutenant in 1852. He was in command of the first garrison placed in Fort Sumter, in August, 1858, and participated in its defence under Major Anderson during the bombardment in April, 1861. He was made captain in May, 1861, and became colonel of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers in August, 1861. He was given a brigade by General Fremont, with whom he served in Missouri. He also commanded a brigade under Generals Hunter and Pope. For his gallant conduct at Knob Noster, near Milford, Missouri, where he captured a superior force with a large quantity of military supplies, he was made a brigadier-general, December 18, 1861. At the battle of Pea Ridge, he commanded one of the four divisions of General Curtis's army. His division fought, March 7, 1862, the battle of Leetown, one of the most sanguinary and decisive of the war. The next day Colonel Davis stormed and carried the heights of Elkhorn, capturing five cannon, and successfully deciding the three days' battle of Pea Ridge. He was then transferred to General Halleck's army at Corinth, and after the evacuation of that city, in May, 1862, he joined the army in Western Tennessee, but was soon detailed for the defence of Louisville against Bragg's invasion. While there, on the 29th of September, meeting General Nelson at the Galt House, an affray ensued, in which Nelson was killed. This

JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

affair made a great sensation at the time, and General Davis was for a short time under arrest, but was never tried, public opinion being chiefly in his favor. He was restored to duty, and ordered to Covington. Joining the Army of the Cumberland in October, he led his old division, Twentieth Army Corps, in the thickest of the fight at the battle of Stone River (Murfreesboro), December 31, 1862, holding the centre of the right wing. For good conduct on that occasion he was strongly recommended by General Rosecrans to a major-generalship. He was in the battle of Chicamunga, and at Chattanooga. In the Atlanta campaign of 1864, he participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro; commanded the Fourteenth corps after the resignation of General John M. Palmer; accompanied General Sherman in his march to the sea through Georgia, and northward through the Carolinas, and fought the closing battle of that campaign at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865.

He was brevetted brigadier-general of the United States Army, to date from March 13, 1865, and became colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, July 28, 1866. He was subsequently stationed in Alaska; commanded in Oregon during the Modoc war after the death of General Canby (1873), and later, held command in the Indian Territory.

General Jefferson C. Davis died at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, on Sunday afternoon, November 30, 1879, of pneumonia, the result of exposure at the inauguration of the Thomas statue at Washington, D. C., a few days before.





Sheldon Stone

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THADDEUS STEVENS, "The Great Commoner," was born in Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, April 4, 1793. He was lame and delicate in childhood. His parents were extremely poor, but his mother labored untiringly to secure an education for him. Through her exertions he was enabled to attend the country district school during the few months of each year that it was open. The boy was ambitious, and desirous to learn, and by close application he succeeded in preparing for college. He entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1814. During that year he removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he studied law and taught in an academy at the same time. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar, and soon rose to a high rank as a practitioner.

Mr. Stevens did not take an active part in politics until 1828. In the exciting presidential campaign of that year he espoused the cause of John Quincy Adams, and subsequently became an active member of the Whig party. In 1833 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and was re-elected to the same office in 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1841. During his membership of this body he delivered his noted speeches on the Common School system, and the act for establishing a School of Art. He early became distinguished by his opposition to slavery. In 1836 he was a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution. He took an active part in all the debates, but refused to sign the Constitution, because it restricted suffrage on account of color. In 1838 he was appointed a Canal Commissioner, then one of the most important offices in the government, on account of the vast expenditures being made for internal improvements. In 1842 he removed to Lancaster, and devoted the next six years to the practice of his profession. He also became largely engaged in the manufacture of iron. In 1848 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-first Congress. He was also elected to the

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Thirty-second Congress in 1850. He strongly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

Mr. Stevens was again elected to Congress in 1858, and held his seat until his death. In the latter years of his life he was a recognized leader of the Republican party. He was among the earliest to declare the abolition of slavery the only alternative of the government, and took a leading part in all measures for emancipating the negroes, and for giving them citizenship, and advocated the arming and disciplining one hundred and fifty thousand of them as soldiers. He presented the Indemnity Act, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The Emancipation Proclamation was urged upon the President by him, and during the war he advocated and carried acts of confiscation, and proposed the most rigid and severe measures against the confederates.

During three sessions of Congress, Mr. Stevens served on the important Committee on Ways and Means. He also served on various committees of importance. He was chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; of the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad; of the Committee on Appropriations; of the Committee on a Postal Railroad to New York; the Special Committee on Reconstruction; and of the Committee on Free Schools in the District of Columbia. He served on the Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, and was a member of the Committee on the Death of President Lincoln. He assisted in drafting the articles of Impeachment against President Johnson, and was chairman of the Committee of Seven who managed the case on the part of the House. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866. In 1867 he received from Middlebury College the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Stevens died at Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868.



J. W. Edwards

JOHN WORTH EDMUNDS.

JUDGE J. W. EDMUNDS, an American lawyer and philanthropist of extended reputation, was born in Hudson, New York, March 13, 1799. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and of the war of 1812. He studied at private schools and at the Academy in Hudson. His collegiate education was received at Union College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the year 1816. He immediately commenced the study of law, and after completing the necessary course was admitted to the bar. He was then but twenty years of age. The following year, 1820, he commenced the practice of his profession in his native city. In his early career he gave promise of future eminence and success. Clients soon sought him, and the leading members of his profession recognized him as a clear-minded, studious lawyer.

When Mr. Edmunds joined the ranks of the legal profession, nearly all the lawyers with whom he became associated had also acquired reputations as politicians. As was natural, Mr. Edmunds found his attention turned to politics, and he early became a member of the Tammany Society. Each succeeding year found him devoting time and care to the requirements of a lawyer and politician, and soon after he reached the age of thirty years he was called upon to fill his first public office. In 1831 he was elected by the Democratic party a member of the lower branch of the legislature of New York. From 1832 to 1836 he was a State Senator and a member of the Court of Errors. In the last year of his term he was unanimously elected President of the Senate. Upon his retirement from the Legislature, in 1836, he was appointed by government an agent or commissioner on special missions to the Indians on the frontiers. During his stay among the Indians of the West he procured many advantages for them. The interest in their condition thus awakened was ever afterward retained by him.

In 1837 Mr. Edmunds resumed the practice of law in the city of

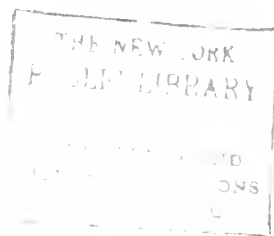
JOHN WORTH EDMUNDS.

New York, and for the succeeding six years devoted himself principally to the duties of his profession. During this period his success and reputation became more widely established. In 1843 he was chosen one of the inspectors of State prisons. In this capacity he studied the systems of discipline and correction used in the prisons. His sympathies were awakened by the severity of the punishments, and he was diligent in his efforts to remodel the systems. He succeeded in interesting other influential men, and in conjunction with them procured from the legislature the sanction for inaugurating important reforms in the management of the prisons and in the treatment of criminals. In 1844 he instituted a Prison Discipline Society.

After the close of his term of service as prison inspector, in 1845, Mr. Edmunds was appointed one of the Circuit Judges of the State of New York. Two years later, in 1847, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. In both these positions he displayed high ability. He was in the full prime of his long life. "His years of study had crowned him with proper juridical wisdom. In consequence, his decisions then delivered have since been taken as models, and even quoted in the British law courts." He served in the Supreme Court until 1852, when he became a member of the Court of Appeals. At the close of the year 1853 he retired from the bench of that court, and resumed the practice of his profession in New York City, which he continued with success for the twenty ensuing years.

During the latter years of his life, Judge Edmunds' views on the subject of spiritualism evoked much comment. In 1851 he commenced his investigation of every so-called phenomenon of spiritualism. Though he several times denounced as impostors persons known as "mediums," he, in 1853, made a public avowal of his conversion to a belief in the communication of mankind with spirits. In connection with George T. Dexter, M.D., he published "Spiritualism," in two volumes—a work written in defence of his new belief. He also published other works on the same subjects, and in 1868 published "Reports of Select Law Cases."

Judge Edmunds died at his residence in New York City, April 5, 1874. His reputation was divided between his philanthropic efforts at reform and his success as a jurist. He possessed thorough legal knowledge and great skill in its use.





Sarah Josepha Hale

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE.

MRS. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE, the authoress and editress, was born at Newport, New Hampshire, October 24, 1788. Her maiden name was Buell. Her father, Captain Gordon Buell, held a commission under General Gates, and served through the campaign against Burgoyne. Her early education was principally directed by her mother, a highly accomplished lady. She was also assisted in her studies by her brother, Judge Horatio Buell, then in college. After her mother's death she qualified herself for the office of teacher, as her father's failing health made her anxious to contribute to the support of the family. From the age of eighteen years to that of twenty-five, she was successfully engaged in teaching. She abandoned the vocation upon her marriage with David Hale, an eminent lawyer of Newport. Her husband died in September, 1822, leaving five children, the eldest but seven years old, dependent upon her for support and education. To provide for them she turned to literature. Some of her poems had previously been circulated in manuscript, and she was urged to collect these into a volume. In 1823 they were published, for her benefit, by a body of Freemasons, of which her husband had been a member. The volume bore the title, "The Genius of Oblivion, and other Original Poems."

Mrs. Hale's first literary effort was so successful that in 1827 she published her second work, "Northwood, A Tale of New England," a novel in two volumes. This also met with success, and procured the writer an invitation to become editress of "The Ladies' Magazine," published in Boston. It was a purely literary magazine, and the first of that special character that had appeared in America. Mrs. Hale accepted the offer, and the first number edited by her appeared in January, 1828. She continued to conduct it with great success until 1837, when it was united with "Godey's Lady's Book," which a few years before had been commenced in Philadelphia by Louis A. Godey. The literary department was placed in her charge. The new periodical, under the title of "Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine," was continued under their joint editorship for forty years. In November, 1877, Mrs. Hale and Mr. Godey withdrew together from their magazine, which had attained an extensive popularity. Mrs. Hale was then

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE.

in her ninetieth year, and had been successfully engaged in editorship for half a century. She wrote and published numerous other works. Two volumes were collected from her magazine contributions, entitled "Sketches of American Character," and "Traits of American Life." She also wrote "Flora's Interpreter;" "The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live;" "Grosvenor, a Tragedy;" "Alice Ray;" "Harry Guy;" "Three Hours, or the Vigil of Love, and other Poems;" "A Complete Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, containing Selections from the Writings of the Poets of England and America;" "The Judge, a Drama of American Life;" and her most important work, "Woman's Record," a large volume containing biographical sketches of distinguished women in all ages and nations. A little volume which appeared in 1830, entitled "Poems for Our Children," contained one of the most popular juvenile poems ever composed—"Mary had a little lamb, Its fleece was white as snow." She also edited and prepared several annuals and other works.

Mrs. Hale's prominent position during the long period of her editorial duties gave her an extended influence. That influence she exerted for the furtherance of numerous benevolent and useful projects. During her residence in Boston an association of ladies was organized, principally by her exertions, under the name of the Seaman's Aid Society. While she remained in Boston she held the presidency of the Society, which established Sailors' Homes, and procured improvements in the laws relating to seamen. It was the forerunner of many similar organizations in various ports. The completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, too, was due to Mrs. Hale's patriotic exertions. She proposed, through her magazine, that the women of New England should undertake to raise the fifty thousand dollars necessary to finish the work. The object was accomplished, mainly through a ladies' fair on a large scale, in the management of which Mrs. Hale took a leading part. For nine years she was president of the Philadelphia branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society. She also devoted much attention to improving the means of education for women.

The work which she justly regarded as one of the greatest of her life was the establishment of the New England festival of Thanksgiving Day as a public holiday for the entire nation. For thirty years she had urged, in her various publications, the adoption of the last Thursday in November for this purpose.

Mrs. Hale died in Philadelphia, April 30, 1879, in the ninety-first year of her age.



W. H. Harrison.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Our ninth President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the "hero of Tippecanoe," was born in Berkeley, Virginia, February 9, 1773. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; he was one of the most distinguished men of his day, and was the warm personal friend of George Washington.

William Henry Harrison enjoyed in boyhood the advantages of a thorough education. After finishing the preliminary studies, he entered Hampden Sydney College, and was graduated with honor in 1791. He then went to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine under the instruction of the accomplished and benevolent Dr. Benjamin Rush, and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Indians were then committing fearful ravages on the northwestern frontier. Young Harrison abandoned his medical studies to join the army for the protection of the settlers, though he was but nineteen years of age. He obtained from President Washington a commission as ensign, but soon rose to the rank of lieutenant, and joined the command of General Wayne. Two armies previously sent against these Indians had been defeated, but the third, after a desperate battle, was successful. The defeated Indians then made a treaty, whereby they gave up all of what is now Ohio and part of Indiana. Harrison rendered conspicuous services throughout the campaign, and was next promoted to the rank of captain and placed in command of Fort Washington, the site of the city of Cincinnati. In 1797 he resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and two years later was chosen its first delegate to Congress. Upon the creation of Indiana Territory, in 1801, Mr. Harrison, then twenty-seven years of age, was appointed its governor by President John Adams, and, immediately after, also governor of Upper Louisiana. He held the office for twelve years, having been reappointed upon the expiration of each term. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and negotiated thirteen treaties, by which the United States acquired sixty millions of acres of land. There were many tribes of

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Indians in the territory over which he ruled. Among them were two remarkable twin brothers of the Shawnese tribe—Tecumseh, or “The Crouching Panther,” and Olliwachee, or “The Prophet.” These brothers used their influence to excite hostile feelings against the American settlers among the various tribes. Marauding bands gave continual annoyance. Finally, Governor Harrison, after making efforts at conciliation, advanced upon them with a large force, and on November 7, 1811, the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Though the American loss was large, the victory over the Indians was entire. Soon after this the second war with Great Britain commenced, and the Indians were drawn into alliance with the English. Upon the surrender of General Hull at Detroit, President Madison placed Governor Harrison in command of the Northwestern army, with orders to retake Detroit and to protect the frontiers. He was thus placed in a situation demanding great energy, sagacity, and courage; but he met and overcame the difficulties. He was active throughout the campaign of 1812-13, and especially distinguished himself for bravery and good generalship in the defence of Fort Meigs and the battle of the Thames. The latter victory won the plaudits of the nation. He had risen to the rank of brigadier-general, and from that to a major-generalship. In 1814 he resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed to treat with the Indians, which he did with satisfaction to them and to the United States authorities.

From 1816 to 1819 General Harrison was a Representative in Congress from Ohio, and from 1819 to 1820 was a member of the Ohio Senate. From 1825 to 1828 he was a member of the Senate of the United States, and in the latter year was appointed Minister of the Republic of Colombia. Upon his return he retired to his farm at North Bend, Ohio. In 1840 the Whig party made him their candidate for the office of President of the United States. The campaign was noted for immense mass meetings and long processions, which were then first brought into vogue. He was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1841. He had scarcely entered upon his new duties and selected his cabinet when he was taken sick, and on the 4th of April, just a month from the day of his inauguration, he died. He was succeeded by John Tyler, the Vice-President. It was the first instance of the kind in the history of our country.

President Harrison enjoyed a remarkable degree of popularity, and he was universally mourned. He was the author of a “Discourse on the Aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio.”



W. H. Russell

WILLIAM WOODS AVERELL.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM W. AVERELL was born in Cameron, Steuben County, New York, November 5, 1832. He was the son of Hiram, and grandson of Ebenezer Averell, a soldier of the Revolution. His great-grandfather was one of the early settlers of Connecticut. Young Averell entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in 1851. He was graduated in 1855, appointed brevet second lieutenant in a regiment of mounted riflemen, and sent to garrison Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The following year he was transferred to the cavalry school at Carlisle, and in 1857 was ordered upon the frontier in New Mexico. In December of that year he distinguished himself by the surprise and capture of a party of Kiowa Indians, near Fort Craig. In 1858 he joined the Navajo expedition, and in the autumn was severely wounded during a night attack of the Indians upon the camp of the United States troops.

During the late civil war Mr. Averell won distinction by his gallant efforts in behalf of the Union. He was first called into service as bearer of despatches to Colonel Emory, at Fort Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory. In May, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant. In June and July of that year he was on mustering duty in Elmira, New York, and in August was commissioned colonel of the Third Cavalry, and placed in command of a brigade. He led the advance of McClellan's army on Manassas in March, 1862, and was in active service throughout the Peninsula campaign. He bore a leading part in the operations at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. August 2d he routed the Confederate cavalry in a skirmish at Sycamore Church. An attack of sickness prevented his participating in the second Bull Run and Maryland campaigns. Upon his recovery he returned to his military duties, and in September, 1862, was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. He went immediately to the Upper Potomac, where he was employed in frequent skirmishing. During the ensuing winter he held command of the Second Division

WILLIAM WOODS AVERELL.

of cavalry. March 17, 1863, he won a decided victory over Lee and Stuart at Kelly's Ford, Virginia. This was the first important cavalry victory of the war. "For gallant and meritorious services" in this battle he was brevetted major in the regular army of the United States.

Upon the reorganization of the army, General Averell was placed in command of the cavalry in West Virginia. He led his command in brisk actions at Beverly, July 4, 1863, at Hedgeville, July 11th, at Moorfield, August 7th, and at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, August 26th. November 6th he attacked a force of four thousand Confederates at Droop Mountain, dispersed them completely, and captured guns and trains. After this the Confederates did not enter the State again during the war but as raiders. For his gallantry in the affair Averell was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. On the 8th of December he again led his command on a raid, which had for its object the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the immense stores collected there. After accomplishing his work of devastation he was pursued by large forces of Confederates. Though pressed on every side, he eluded all. In his report he says: "I was obliged to swim my command, and drag my artillery with ropes across Craig's Creek, seven times in twenty-four hours;" and in conclusion says: "My command has marched, climbed, slidden, and swum, three hundred and forty-five miles since the 8th inst." For his services in this campaign he was brevetted colonel in the regular army.

General Averell served in West Virginia under Siegel, Hunter, and Sheridan, in 1864. May 10th he was engaged at Cove Gap, where he was wounded; and May 12th, in the destruction of the Tennessee Railroad. He joined General Hunter in his descent upon Lynchburg, and with him made the famous circuit by the Kanawha and Ohio rivers to Parkersburg, and thence by rail to Martinsburg. He defeated Ramseu's division at Carter's Farm, July 20th, and when McCansland was making his escape after the burning of Chambersburg, Averell pursued, overtook, and routed his division at Moorfield. He also took part in the skirmishing at Bunker Hill and Martinsburg toward the close of August, and in the actions at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Mount Jackson.

In recognition of his services at Moorfield and throughout the war, General Averell was brevetted brigadier and major-general in the regular army. He resigned his commission in May, 1865, and in 1866 was appointed consul-general in Canada.



John L. Burns

JOHN L. BURNS.

AN interesting sketch of JOHN L. BURNS, the civilian hero of Gettysburg, may be found in the "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania," by Samuel P. Bates. He was born at Burlington, New Jersey, September 5, 1793. His father was a Scotchman, and a relative of the poet Burns. Young Burns was fearless by nature, and when the United States declared war against Great Britain in 1812, he was among the first to enlist. For eighteen months he served in the ranks of the American army. In the battle of Lundy's Lane he was in the regiment led by Colonel Miller, who, when he was asked if he could take a battery stationed on a height, answered, "I'll try, sir," and, at the head of his column, gained a brilliant victory over the British.

Upon the commencement of the war between the North and the South, Burns, then almost seventy years old, was very anxious to take up arms for the defence of the Union. His age was thought too great to admit of active service in the field, but his fellow-citizens, desirous of bestowing upon him an office in which he would have an opportunity to exercise his patriotism, appointed him constable of Gettysburg in the spring of 1862. He zealously discharged his official duties until the invasion of the State. On the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he hastened to the scene of the conflict, where he was, so far as is known, the only civilian who took part in the action. He fought with great bravery until severely wounded. The story of his exploits soon spread through the country, and he subsequently received distinguished attentions from President Lincoln and the officials of the government. He died February 4, 1872. The old hero is spiritedly described in the following lines by Bret Harte:

Have you heard the story that gossips tell	But held his own in the fight next day,
Of Burns of Gettysburg?—No! Ah, well:	When all his townsfolk ran away.
Brief is the glory that hero earns,	That was in July, Sixty-three,
Briefer the story of poor John Burns.	The very day that General Lee,
He was the fellow who won renown,—	Flower of Southern chivalry,
The only man who didn't back down	Battled and beaten, backward reeled
When the rebels rode through his native	From a stubborn Meade and a barren
town;	field.

JOHN L. BURNS.

I might tell how, but the day before,
John Burns stood at his cottage door,
Looking down the village street,
Where, in the shade of his peaceful vine,
He heard the low of his gathered kine,
And felt their breath with incense sweet;
Or, I might say, when the sunset burned
The old farm gable, he thought it turned
The milk that fell, in a babbling flood,
Into the milk-pail, red as blood!
Or how he fancied the hum of bees
Were bullets buzzing among the trees.
But all such fanciful thoughts as these
Were strange to a practical man like Burns,
Who minded only his own concerns,
Troubled no more by fancies fine
Than one of his calm-eyed, long-tailed
kine,—

Quite old-fashioned and matter-of-fact,
Slow to argue, but quick to act.
That was the reason, as some folk say,
He fought so well on that terrible day.

Just where the tide of battle turns,
Erect and lonely stood old John Burns.—
How do you think the man was dressed?
He wore an ancient long buff vest,
Yellow as saffron, but his best;
And, buttoned over his manly breast,
Was a bright blue coat, with rolling collar,
And large gilt buttons, size of a dollar,
With tails that country-fold call "swaller."
He wore a broad-rimmed, bell-crowned
hat,

White as the locks on which it sat.
Never had such a sight been seen
For forty years on the village green,
Since old John Burns was a country beau,
And went to the "quilting" long ago.

Close at his elbows all that day,
Veterans of the Peninsula,
Sunburnt and bearded, charged away;
And striplings, downy of lip and chin,—
Clerks that the Home Guard mustered in,—
Glanced, as they passed, at the hat he wore,
Then at the rifle his right hand bore;
And hailed him, from out their youthful
lore,
With scraps of a slangy repertoire:

"How are you, White Hat?" "Put her
through!"

"Your head's level!" and "Bully for
you!"

Called him "Daddy"—begged he'd dis-
close

The name of the tailor who made his
clothes,

And what was the value he set on those;
While Burns, unmindful of jeer and scoff,

Stood there picking the rebels off,

With his long brown rifle and bell-crowned
hat,

And the swallow-tails they were laughing
at.

'Twas but a moment, for that respect

Which clothes all courage their voices
checked,

And something the wildest could under-
stand

Spoke in the old man's strong right hand;
And his corded throat, and the lurking
frown

Of his eyebrows under his old bell-crown,
Until, as they gazed, there crept an awe
Through the ranks in whispers, and some
men saw

In the antique vestments and long white
hair,

The Past of the Nation in battle there;

And some of the soldiers since declare

That the gleam of his old white hat afar,
Like the crested plume of the brave Na-
varre,

That day was their oriflamme of war.

So raged the battle. You know the rest;
How the rebels, beaten and backward
pressed,

Broke at the final charge and ran:

At which John Burns—a practical man—

Shouldered his rifle, unbent his brows,

And then went back to his bees and cows.

That is the story of old John Burns;

This is the moral the reader learns:

In fighting the battle, the question's whether
You'll show a hat that's white, or a feather.



J. C. Fremont.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT was born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. His father, a French gentleman, died during his infancy, and his mother, a Virginian, removed with him to Charleston, South Carolina, which they made their permanent home. During a single year spent under the instruction of a well-known classical teacher of that city, young Fremont was taught sufficient Greek, Latin, and mathematics to enter the junior class in Charleston College. He was then but fifteen years of age. He remained in the institution a short time, and after leaving occupied himself in giving private lessons in mathematics, teaching classes in several schools, and superintending an evening school. In 1833 he was appointed teacher of mathematics on board the sloop-of-war "Natchez," and was absent two years with her on the Brazilian station. On his return he received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from Charleston College. He was soon after appointed by the Government a civil engineer, and in that capacity accompanied Captain Williams in a survey of the Cherokee country in the winter of 1837-38. In 1838 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Two years were then spent with Mr. Nicollet in exploring the country between the Missouri and the British line.

In May, 1842, Fremont began, under the authority of the Government, the exploration of an overland route to the Pacific. With the celebrated hunter, Kit Carson, as guide, he examined the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and in August ascended the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, now called from him Fremont's Peak. Returning in the autumn of 1842, he published a valuable and interesting report which was commended by Humboldt. He made a second expedition in 1843-44, through the western section of the United States, and after his return received the brevet rank of captain in the army. In 1845 he explored the mountain regions of Oregon, California, and the Sierra Nevada. In March, 1846, he successfully repelled an attack on the American settlers by Mexicans,

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

near Monterey. From July to November of that year he was at the head of a body of mounted riflemen, and held the region for the United States. Commodore Stockton also appointed him civil governor of California. General Kearny arrived soon after and disputed the appointment. The Government decided in the General's favor. Fremont was tried by court-martial at Washington, and sentenced to dismissal from the service. President Polk remitted the sentence, but Fremont resigned his commission. In 1848 he engaged, on his own account, in a fourth expedition to the Rocky Mountains. In 1849 he was appointed one of the United States Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He relinquished this post the same year on being chosen the first United States Senator from California. In 1853 he led a fifth expedition to the Pacific. In 1856 he was the candidate of the Republican party for the office of President of the United States. Though he received a large vote, James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, was elected. He then returned to California and engaged in the improvement of the large Mariposa Estate which he had purchased several years before, but did not gain full possession of until 1855, after a protracted lawsuit.

In 1860 General Fremont visited Europe, where he travelled extensively, and was a close observer of scientific, political, and military movements. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he hastened home, taking with him a large and valuable assortment of arms for the use of the Government. In July, 1861, he was appointed a major-general in the regular army of the United States, and placed in command of the Western Department. In August he issued an order emancipating the slaves of those who should take arms against the United States, which was annulled by the President as premature. Having rapidly organized his forces he took the field at the head of a large army at the close of September. On the eve of an intended engagement at Springfield he was superseded by General Hunter. Taking leave of his troops, who were devotedly attached to him, he returned to the East. Early in 1862 he was appointed to the command of the Mountain Department, and in June fought an indecisive battle at Cross Keys. He soon after resigned his command. In 1864 he was for the second time an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the United States. After some unfortunate connection with railroad enterprises, he was appointed by President Hayes Governor of Arizona, June 12, 1878, and entered at once upon the duties of that office, taking a lively interest in the development of the mineral resources of that Territory.



Joseph Lammann

JOSEPH LANMAN.

REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH LANMAN, of the United States Navy, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 18, 1811. He entered the navy at an early age, and was appointed midshipman, January 1, 1825. In 1827 he was ordered to join the frigate "Macedonian," of the Brazil Squadron. In 1830 he was attached to the sloop "Peacock," of the West India Squadron. Early in June of the following year he was promoted to the rank of passed midshipman, and next joined the schooner "Dolphin," of the Pacific Squadron. Young Mr. Lanman had performed his duties with ability and faithfulness through the first few years of his naval service, and he rose steadily by promotion. In March, 1835, he received his first commission, that of a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and served in the "Vincennes" in a cruise of circumnavigation and among the South Sea Islands. In 1837 he joined the Mediterranean Squadron; in 1839 he served in the West Indies; in 1843 he was placed on ordnance duty. In 1846 he joined the sloop of war "Preble," detailed to convoy Stevenson's regiment to California, and soon after his arrival he was ordered to the command of the United States ship "Warren," where he also performed the duty of Collector of the Port of Monterey, California, and while there saw the first gold discovered in the mines. In 1848 he was made the bearer of dispatches from the commanding officer of the Pacific Squadron to the authorities at Washington, and was assigned to special duty at one of the large iron foundries and gun-casting establishments with the view of rendering the knowledge obtained there serviceable to the government in the department of ordnance. In 1851 he was ordered to the Mediterranean Squadron, and in 1853 to the Washington Navy Yard. In March, 1858, he took command of the United States steamer "Michigan," on the Lakes. In 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, Commander Lanman applied for active duty on the Atlantic coast, but the department deemed it necessary to give him orders to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, which was, from its

JOSEPH LANMAN.

distance and the difficulty of communication with it, also from its importance as a naval station, a place where it was necessary to have officers on whom the most explicit reliance could be placed. He was selected as ordnance officer and ordered to that station. In 1862 he commanded the United States steam frigate "Saranac," of the Pacific Squadron, stationed at Panama for the protection of the property of the Isthmus railway, and of its passengers from massacre by the natives. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1861, and August 21, 1862, was appointed a commodore.

In 1864-65 he commanded the frigate "Minnesota" in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was present at the two attacks on Fort Fisher; and in the second attack, which was one of the most brilliant engagements of the war, was selected to lead the second line in his flag-ship the "Minnesota." The fleet and land forces, in transports, arrived off the fort, January 13, 1865, and the next day, under cover of the guns of the former, the troops effected a landing. On the fifteenth the combined attack by land and sea was made, resulting in the capture of Fort Fisher. In no other engagement did the army and navy co-operate so harmoniously. In the action Commodore Lanman superintended the firing of his vessels, witnessed how they were managed during the engagement, and personally directed the force under him. Admiral David D. Porter, in his official report, thus speaks of him: "Commodore Joseph Lanman was selected to lead the line, consequently he led into action. I was much pleased with the way in which he handled his ship and fired throughout the action; the whole affair on his part being conducted with admirable judgment and coolness. I recommend him to the consideration of the Department, as one on whom they can place the utmost reliance."

After the war he was ordered to special duty at New York, and in 1865 he was ordered to the command of the "Powhatan;" but his orders were revoked, and October 10, 1865, he was appointed to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, when the disbandment of naval depots and store-houses on shore required close and constant official attention. October 1, 1867, he took command of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Navy Yard. December 8, 1867, he received his commission as Rear Admiral. In April, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, cruising off the coast of Brazil. He was retired July 18, 1872. In February, 1874, he was ordered by telegram to Washington, where he took a severe cold, and died February 13, 1874.

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Solomon Drowne, M.D.

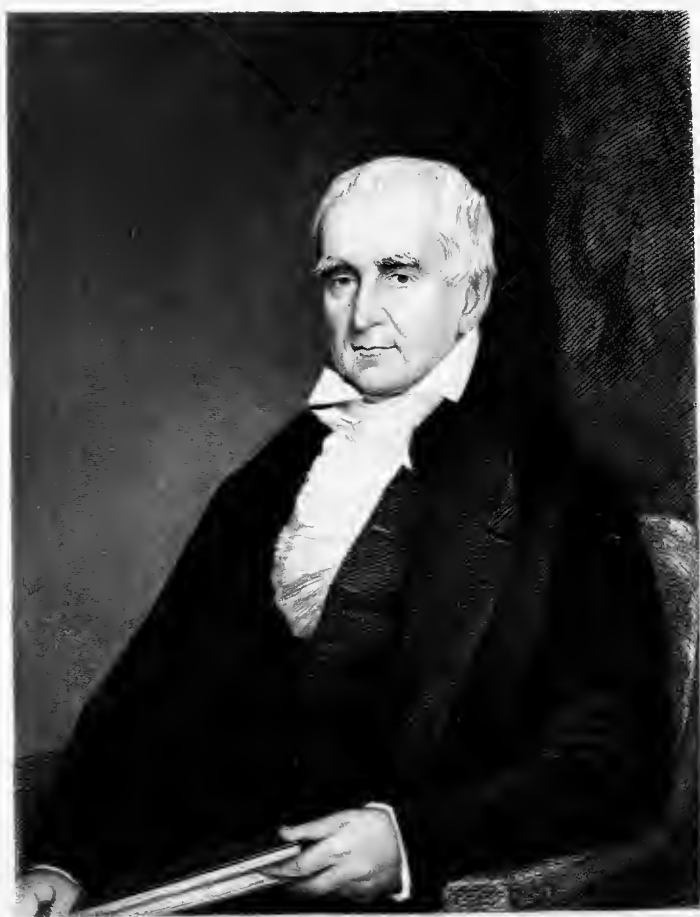
SOLOMON DROWNE.

Was born in Providence, March 11, 1753, and died at Mount Hygeia, in Foster, Rhode Island, February 5, 1834. His great-grandfather, Leonard Drowne, came from the west of England and carried on ship-building at Kittery, Maine; but, in consequence of the Indian wars, removed his family and business, in 1692, to Boston, and died there October 31, 1729. His father, Solomon, settled in Providence, as a merchant, in 1730, and for half a century bore a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He graduated at Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1773; studied medicine, and received medical degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

Dr. Drowne served as surgeon for several years (1776-1780), during the war of the Revolution, in various hospitals and regiments, and was in Sullivan's expedition upon Rhode Island. He married, November 20, 1777, in Holliston, Mass., Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell and Honora [Omer] Lond, of Boston. In the fall of 1780 he went on a cruise, as surgeon, in the private sloop-of-war *Hope*, his journal of which, with the genealogy of his family, has been printed. He won the regard of Lafayette, the Counts de Rochambeau and d'Estaing, as well as of other French officers, to such a degree, by his medical ability and skill as a surgeon, that the chief of the medical staff intrusted their invalid soldiers to his care when they left for home. In 1783 he was elected to the Board of Fellows in Brown University. A year later he went to London, and spent several months in travelling over England and in visiting the hospitals and medical schools. In May, 1785, he visited Holland and Belgium for similar purposes, and then went to Paris. While in France, he was often a guest of Dr. Franklin, at Passy, in whose society he met Mr. Jefferson and other distinguished men. On his return to Providence, he resumed the practice of medicine; but, in 1788, journeyed to Ohio, and resided for nearly a year at Marietta. While there he delivered a funeral eulogy on General James M. Varnum (whom he attended in his last sickness), and also the first anniversary oration on the settlement of Marietta, April 7, 1789. He was also present, participating with General St. Clair and others, in the treaties at Fort

SOLOMON DROWNE.

Harmar, in 1788-'89, with Corn Planter and other Indian chiefs. Returning to his native town, he continued his practice until 1792, when, in consequence of impaired health, he removed with his family to Morgantown, West Virginia, stopping en route to see General Washington, at Mount Vernon; and, in 1794, the danger from border incursions of Indians being over, he went to Union, Fayette Co., Penn., where he lived seven years. In 1801 he retraced his steps to Rhode Island, and a little later settled in Foster. He called his place Mount Ilygeia, and here he resided the remainder of his days, devoting himself to professional duties, to his botanical garden, and to his scientific, classical, and literary studies. Dr. Drowne filled several public offices. He was in 1811 appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, in Brown University; and in 1819 was elected a delegate to the convention which formed the National Pharmacopœia by the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he was Vice-President. He took an active part in the organization and proceedings of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, before which he delivered addresses on several occasions. In 1824, in connection with his son, William Drowne, he published "The Farmer's Guide," a comprehensive work on husbandry and gardening. He contributed various scientific and literary articles to the journals of the day, and participated in the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and other learned bodies of which he was a member. His "Lines to the Memory of Dr. Joseph Warren," written shortly after the battle of Bunker Hill, are truly patriotic, and evince the brotherly regard that existed between them professionally and as "Sons of Liberty." The lines were addressed to his brother, Captain William Drowne, who was with the shelled troops at Roxbury on the day of the battle; and, after rendering much service in the Revolutionary War, was captured and imprisoned for a long time in the old Jersey Prison-Ship. During the latter part of his life he delivered several courses of botanical lectures, and many public orations and addresses, highly creditable to him as a man of refined taste and varied acquisitions, among which may be mentioned those commemorative of American Independence—his "Eulogy on Washington," February 22, 1800, and his "Oration in Aid of the Cause of the Greeks," February 23, 1824. The latter was delivered by the venerable orator at the first Baptist Meeting-House, in Providence, when he was upwards of seventy years of age, with such remarkable fervor and pathos, that it was pronounced "the most brilliant performance of his life."



William Brewster, Jr.,
1821,
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NICHOLAS BROWN.

THE HON. NICHOLAS BROWN, from whom the College of Rhode Island took its present name of Brown University, was born in Providence, April 4, 1769. His ancestor who earliest came to America was Mr. Chad Brown, a native of England. In 1636, soon after the arrival of Roger Williams, he emigrated from Massachusetts to the Providence Plantations. He was afterward ordained, and became one of the earliest ministers of the only church then founded in the settlement. Nearly a century later his great-grandson, the Rev. James Brown, became a minister of the same church. Among his descendants of the third generation were four brothers—John, Joseph, Nicholas, and Moses Brown—all eminent merchants of Providence, and all distinguished for their public spirit, piety, and philanthropy. John, the eldest of the brothers, aided in the foundation of Rhode Island's college, laid the corner stone of its original hall, and was the treasurer of its corporation for more than thirty years. Nicholas Brown, the third of the brothers, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

In 1782 young Nicholas Brown entered Rhode Island College, of whose establishment his father and uncle had been active promoters. His uncle, Joseph Brown, was at that time the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the institution, which was under the care of its first president, the Rev. Dr. James Manning. Mr. Brown was graduated in 1786, at the age of eighteen years, and immediately entered upon mercantile business. Upon his father's death, four years later, he formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas P. Ives, a gentleman of eminent mercantile ability. Thus was formed the house of Brown and Ives, one of the most successful and respected in the country. Of this house Mr. Brown was the senior partner for fifty years, in the course of which he was engaged in transactions embracing the productions of every climate, and extending to every part of the commercial world. From the beginning of his business career he was ever ready to recognize other interests and claims than those of his profession. He early adopted the principles of the old Federal party, and was often engaged in the political controversies of the day. From

NICHOLAS BROWN.

1807 to 1821 he was, almost without interruption, a member of one or the other of the houses of the Rhode Island Legislature. In 1840 he was chosen one of the Electors of President of the United States, and gave his vote for President Harrison.

Mr. Brown was elected a member of the corporation of Rhode Island College, in 1791, and he continued to be intimately associated with its progress from that time to his death. In 1796 he was chosen its Treasurer. His first donation to the college was a law library of considerable extent and value, and a number of works of English literature. In 1804 he presented to the corporation the sum of five thousand dollars, to found a Professorship of Oratory and Belles-Lettres. In that year the name of the institution was changed to Brown University. In 1823 "Hope College" was completed, and presented to the corporation. It had been erected, solely at Mr. Brown's expense, for the more ample accommodation of the students. He subsequently conveyed to the corporation three valuable lots of ground, valued at about \$26,000. In 1829 he united with his partner, Mr. Ives, in presenting a philosophical apparatus; and in 1832, when it was decided to raise the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the increase of the library, he subscribed two-fifths of the amount. In 1834 he erected a third hall, at his own expense, and presented it to the corporation with the request that it might bear the name of "Manning Hall." In 1838 the corporation decided to build a new house for the President, and an additional hall for lecture-rooms. Soon afterward Mr. Brown offered for these purposes the sum of \$10,000. The buildings were completed in 1840, the hall receiving the name of Rhode Island Hall. His donations to Brown University amounted to upward of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. He also gave nearly ten thousand dollars to the Providence Athenæum, and extended liberal aid to the building of churches, and the endowment of colleges and academies in various States of the Union. He bequeathed thirty thousand dollars for the establishment of an asylum for the insane, which was the first step toward the founding of the "Butler Hospital for the Insane," and various sums to the Northern Baptist Education Society, the American Tract Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, and other institutions of philanthropy and religion. His name is entitled to a conspicuous place in the illustrious list of those who have aided by their munificence in promoting the highest interests of society. Mr. Brown died at Providence, R. I., September 27, 1841.



Truly Yours
F. W. C. C.

EDWIN BOOTH.

EDWIN BOOTH was born in Harford County, near Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1833, being the fourth son of the distinguished tragedian Junius Brutus Booth. His first appearance on the stage was at the Boston Museum as Tressel, in "Richard III.," Sept. 10, 1849. Most of his early life was spent in company with his father, an association which in after years proved of great value. After the death of his illustrious sire, which occurred on board the steamboat J. W. Chene-worth, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, Nov. 30, 1852, Edwin's professional life for a considerable period seems to have been a panorama of struggles, hardships, and vicissitudes.

From the cloud of comparative obscurity and stock companies, Mr. Booth emerged in April, 1857, and appeared at the Boston Theatre as Sir Giles Overreach. The engagement was a brilliant triumph, and formed the turning-point of his career. His success was repeated in an engagement at Burton's Metropolitan Theatre, New York, commencing May 14, 1857. On April 12, 1858, "Othello" was given at Wallack's Theatre, formerly Brougham's Lyceum, New York, for the benefit of H. C. Jarrett, with Edwin Booth as Iago, E. L. Davenport as Othello, A. H. Davenport as Cassio, and Mrs. Hoey as Desdemona. At the Academy of Music, New York, March 21, 1861, Mr. Booth appeared with Charlotte Cushman in "Macbeth."

In the summer of 1861 he sailed for England, making his debut at the Haymarket Theatre, London, Sept. 30th, as Shylock. Returning to New York, he opened at the Winter Garden, Sept. 29, 1862. On the death of his wife, known to the stage as Mary Devlin, Mr. Booth abandoned his profession, but after a brief retirement reappeared at the Winter Garden, Sept. 21, 1863. On Friday, Nov. 25, 1864, a remarkable performance was given at the Winter Garden in aid of the fund for the Shakespeare statue in Central Park, this being the occasion when the three Booth brothers appeared in the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," Edwin playing Brutus; Junius Brutus, Jr., Cassius; and John Wilkes, Marc Antony. The performance was also memorable as being the last appearance of John Wilkes Booth in New York.

EDWIN BOOTH.

"Hamlet" was put on the stage of the Winter Garden, Nov. 26, 1864, and held the boards uninterruptedly till March 22, 1865. This was the period which saw accomplished for "Hamlet" the unprecedented run of one hundred nights. A gold medal was presented to the tragedian in commemoration of the event.

On Dec. 29, 1866, Bogumil Dawison, the German tragedian, appeared at the Winter Garden as Othello in German, to Edwin Booth's Iago in English, with Mad. Methua Scheller as Desdemona. In her scenes with Dawison Mad. Scheller spoke in German, and with Booth in English. On a subsequent occasion at the Boston Theatre, Mr. Booth and Mad. Jananschek appeared in "Macbeth," the former speaking English, the latter German.

On March 23, 1867, the Winter Garden Theatre was completely destroyed by fire. The night previous Booth had acted Brutus in John Howard Payne's tragedy, the "Fall of Tarquin." The Winter Garden has now become a tradition in histrionic history. With it are associated the scenes of Edwin Booth's greatest triumphs.

The opening of Booth's Theatre, February 3, 1869, forms another brilliant episode in the career of this distinguished tragedian. The play was "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. Booth as Romeo; Mary McVicker (now Mrs. Edwin Booth) as Juliet; and Mr. Edwin Adams as Mercutio. The building is of granite, and stands on the southeast corner of Sixth Ave. and Twenty-third St., New York. During his management the plays of Shakespeare as well as the standard work of the drama were presented with a magnificence of style and perfection of detail hitherto unknown in the history of the American stage. A notable revival of "Julius Cæsar" occurred at this theatre, Dec. 25, 1871. During its run, which ended March 16, 1872, Mr. Booth alternated characters with Lawrence Barrett, Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., F. C. Bangs, and William Creswick. The performance of "As You Like It," with Miss Adelaide Neilson as Rosalind, June 14, 1873, terminated Mr. Booth's personal management. Shortly after, the theatre passed entirely from his possession. Of late years he has travelled throughout the country as a star. Mr. Booth's repertory comprises: Hamlet, Richelieu, Othello, Iago, Macbeth, King Lear, Shylock, Bertuccio, Richard II., Ruy Blas, Lucius Brutus, Petruchio, Richard III., Brutus, Cassius, Marc Antony, Benedict, Stranger, Claude Melnotte, Pescara, Sir Giles Overreach, Sir Edward Mortimer, and Don Cæsar de Bazan.

When not acting, Mr. Booth occupies modest apartments on Madison Ave., New York.



Nathl. P. Banks

NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, January 30, 1816. He was the son of an overseer in a cotton factory, and when of suitable age he found employment in the establishment under the superintendence of his father, from which he derived his appellation, "the bobbin-boy." He had received a common school education, and while employed at the factory devoted his leisure hours to study. After a short time he abandoned his work at the factory, learned the trade of a machinist, and worked at it as a journeyman in Boston. He also taught an evening school for some time, and edited a paper advocating the principles of the Democratic party at Waltham, and afterward at Lowell. He also occasionally lectured before lyceums, temperance meetings, and political gatherings.

Mr. Banks early became interested in politics, and after the election of President Polk he received an office in the Boston Custom-House. For six consecutive years he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In the seventh year, 1848, he was elected, and delivered his first speech in February, 1849, on the extension of slavery. He at once became a leading member of the Democratic party in Massachusetts. In 1850 he was elected to both the Senate and the House, but chose the House, when he was elected speaker, which position he held for two successive sessions. He was a prominent advocate of a coalition of the Democratic with the Freesoil party. In 1853 he presided over the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, and was soon afterward elected a Representative in the Congress of the United States. In 1855 he was re-elected. During his second term he separated from his party on the question of slavery, and after a remarkable contest was chosen speaker of the House. In 1857 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1858, and again in 1859. Declining the nomination for a fourth term, he retired from an active political life, and removed to Illinois, where he accepted the presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was filling this position when the civil war commenced.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS.

On May 30, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him a Major-General of Volunteers. He was first ordered to take command of the Department of Annapolis, with headquarters at Baltimore, and at once commenced a reform of the Police Department of that city. In July he was placed in command of the Shenandoah Department, and immediately began, at Harper's Ferry, the work of disciplining and perfecting the organization of his troops. In the spring of 1862 he was assigned to the Fifth Corps, and on March 23, the battle of Winchester was fought by a part of his command under General Shields. General Banks at once ordered a pursuit of the enemy. Toward the close of May he was attacked, at Strasburg, by Stonewall Jackson. The force was so overwhelming that the Union troops fell back, and by the greatest exertions succeeded in crossing the Potomac after a running battle of over fifty miles in two days. General Sigel expressed great admiration of the skill, promptitude, and coolness with which it was conducted, and pronounced it a most masterly retreat. General Banks, being reinforced, in his turn pursued Jackson, and occupied Front Royal on the 30th and Martinsburg on the 31st. He commanded a corps under General Pope in the battle of Cedar Mountains, Virginia, August, 1862, and in the following December was sent with a considerable force to succeed General Butler in the command of the Department of Louisiana. He took Opelousas in April, 1863, after defeating the enemy and taking two thousand prisoners. Throughout that month he engaged in several contests, in which his forces were successful. In May he took Alexandria. After more than two months' siege of Port Hudson, an important Confederate stronghold and one of the principal objects of General Banks' Southern expedition, the garrison surrendered, July 8, 1863. This opened the navigation of the Mississippi River, and had important results. In March, 1864, he made an expedition to the Red River. In May of the same year he was relieved from command, and retired from the army after much active service in the field. In 1865 General Banks was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in the place of D. W. Gooch, who had resigned. He served on the Committees on Rules, and, on the death of President Lincoln, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was also one of the Representatives designated to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and to the Soldiers' Convention held at Pittsburg. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.



James W. Buchanan

JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

DESCENDED from William Beekman, fifth in a line of citizens distinguished as physicians and merchants, James William, son of Gerard Beekman and Catharine Tandus, was born in the city of New York, on the 22d of November, 1815. Carefully educated under private tuition at home, he entered Columbia College, and was graduated in 1834. Upon leaving college, he studied law for a time in the office of John L. Mason, and at the close of 1835, with his friend, Mr. Evert A. Duyckink, made an extensive tour in Europe.

Soon after his return, Mr. Beekman married, in 1840, Miss Abian Milledoler, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milledoler, and took up his residence in the old Beekman House, on the East River, which he carefully refitted, preserving all its antique features and objects of interest. Here he resided for many years, dispensing a generous hospitality, and occupied with the management of his large landed estate, until obliged to withdraw before the resistless encroachments of the city's growth. This ancient historic mansion was identified with many important incidents during the Revolution. On the occupancy of the city by the British, after the battle of Long Island, it was the residence and headquarters, successively, of Sir William Howe, Commissary Loring, Sir Henry Clinton, General Robertson, the last royal Governor of New York, and Sir Guy Carleton, the last of the British Commanders-in-Chief. Major André, tradition says, slept in one of its rooms the night before his ill-fated departure for West Point. Captain Nathan Hale was tried and condemned as a spy in the ample greenhouse in its garden.

During the next four years, Mr. Beekman passed considerable time in foreign travel, directing his attention especially to the study of the government of the countries he visited, the practical working of their political principles, their religious life, their machinery of education, and particularly the management of their humanitarian institutions. This enabled him, on his return home, to undertake, beside the onerous task of improving his large private estate, many public and philanthropic

JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

labors. Foremost among these were his earnest and judicious efforts to promote popular education and the work of hospital improvement. He was greatly interested in the public school system of New York, serving as a member of its Board of Education, and carefully observant of the daily routine in its schools and academics.

He held also the position of Trustee of Columbia College, his Alma Mater, his interest in its development having been previously shown as a member of her Society of Alumni. On the foundation of the Woman's Hospital, the establishment of which he had earnestly advocated, he was chosen its first President, and held the office until his death. He gave much of his time and thought to the welfare of this institution, which justly holds his memory in the highest regard.

Mr. Beekman was also long connected with the New York Hospital as a Governor, and afterward Vice-President, taking an active part in its counsels during an important period of its growth, when its final removal from its old site on Broadway, and its reconstruction in new buildings, brought under practical discussion the principles of hospital management. In 1871 he delivered a Centennial Discourse, at the request of its officers, reviewing the history of the institution, an important chapter of the rise and development of the city, and advocating what he considered the true system of hospital construction. He was also an active and efficient Director of the New York Dispensary.

Mr. Beekman early took an interest in politics, belonging to the old ranks of conservative Whigs, and was elected to the Assembly in 1848, and in 1849 was chosen a State Senator, serving during the two following years.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he was unequivocal for the maintenance of the National Government, and became one of the founders of the Union League Club, of which, for a time, he was Vice-President. For more than thirty years he was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, delivering, at the close of his official term as President, in 1869, an address on "The Founders of New York," which, for its wide information, keen humor, and literary finish, will be long remembered. He was one of the originators and President of the St. Nicholas Club, and had long been associated with the Century Club.

He was also connected with the New York Historical Society, the American Ethnological Society, and other kindred institutions, in which he held offices of honor and trust, and won a wide reputation as a wise counsellor and a scholar of varied and extensive research.

Mr. Beekman died, at his residence in New York, June 15, 1877.



Hor. Barnard

HENRY BARNARD.

HON. HENRY BARNARD, LL.D., was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 24, 1811. He prepared for college at the Academy in Munson, Mass., and the Hopkins Grammar School in Hartford, and entered Yale College in the fall of 1826. On graduating, in 1830, he entered upon a course of private study and reading, preparatory to a thorough professional training for the practice of law. He was one year a student in the office of Hon. Willis Hall, and subsequently in the office of William Hungerford, of Hartford; he also studied one year at the Yale College Law School. At the suggestion of Professor Day, he took charge for a time of an academy in Willsboro', Pa., as a means of reviewing and making permanent his knowledge of the classics. While thus engaged his attention was so drawn to the science and art of education that he has since made it the professional employment of his life. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1835, but never pursued the practice of the profession. He travelled extensively throughout this country, and became acquainted with most of the statesmen and public characters, whose names are now historic, and visited Europe, where he devoted his time to the study of the social condition of the people, their systems of education, and institutions of public charity. In 1837, and for three successive years, he was elected to represent Hartford in the Legislature of Connecticut, which he did most acceptably to his constituents, devoting his efforts principally to measures of education and prison discipline reform. He then retired from all active participation in political life, to devote himself to the promotion of education, reform, and improvement.

From 1838 to 1842 his work was chiefly confined to Connecticut, having been appointed the first secretary of the Board of Commissioners in common schools in that State, during which time great reforms were introduced into the organization of the common schools, the beneficial effects of which are now felt, not only in every school district of that State, but in the whole country. In 1842 this board of commissioners in Connecticut was abolished, and his labors in that connection

HENRY BARNARD.

terminated. Very soon, however, his services were sought in the same field of labor in the State of Rhode Island, where he was employed as Commissioner of Public Schools until 1849. In less than three months after his return from Rhode Island to Connecticut, he was invited to a Professorship of History and English Literature in one college, and of the Greek and Latin languages in another, and to the superintendence of public schools in three different cities. Mr. Barnard's services as an educator and school officer have been of inestimable value; his labors have been of the most arduous kind, extending to every State, and embracing every grade of instruction. During these labors he has found time to help forward almost every local enterprise which aimed to advance the literary and educational interests of his native city and State. The first inception of the Public High School was his, and his efforts by voice and pen, in preparing the public mind in its establishment, were incessant, and contributed largely to its success. He is an honorary member of various historical, literary, and scientific associations at home and abroad.

In 1852, he was appointed to the presidency of the State University of Indiana, and about the same time to the chancellorship of the University of Michigan, and subsequently to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, and also to the presidency of St. John's College, at Annapolis, Indiana. The presidency in Wisconsin he resigned. In 1867, he was appointed by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, to the office of Commissioner of Education, which office he held until the spring of 1870.

In 1851, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale and Union Colleges, and in 1852 from Harvard University.

Mr. Barnard has written extensively, and his works connected with education have been numerous, important, and widely disseminated. Among the principal ones are "School Architecture," "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe," "Tribute to Gallandet," "National Education in Europe," "Journal of Rhode Island Institute of Instruction," "Educational Biography," "History of Education in Connecticut," "Hints and Measures for the Use of Teachers," "Life of Ezekiel Cheever," "Education in Factories," and "School Libraries." In 1855 he began the publication, at Hartford, of a quarterly review—the "American Journal of Education." From 1838, when he commenced the publication of the "Connecticut Common School Journal," to 1880, he has been continuously engaged in editorship. He is now the oldest living editor in the land.



Peter Gilman.

JOHN GILBERT.

On the evening of November 28, 1828, John Gilbert made his début as an actor, at the age of eighteen, in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, his native city. When a very young man his predilections for the stage were regarded with horror by his relatives, and every obstacle was placed in the way of the gratification of his ambition, which, like that of a great many comedians, lay in the direction of tragedy.

But, in spite of all difficulties, the opposition of his relatives and a Puritan community—for in those days the stage was not highly honored in New England—and the extraordinary precautions which were then taken by theatrical managers to discourage incompetent or untried aspirants for histrionic honors, John Gilbert obtained a private hearing before a tribunal of theatrical judges, and was by them accepted as worthy of the privilege of a public appearance. His début was made without the knowledge of his friends, in "Venice Preserved," his name being kept secret, the announcement being made on the bills that the part of Jaffier would be undertaken by a "young gentleman." He achieved instantaneous success. The once celebrated Mrs. Duff was the "Belvidera." On his second appearance as "Sir Edward Mortimer" in "The Iron Chest" his name was divulged, and he was accepted as a member of the Tremont Company, playing the part of Shylock and other tragical rôles, with more or less success, for about a year. Leaving Boston, Mr. Gilbert spent the next five or six years in gaining that knowledge of the stage and of his own capabilities which only a rough experience can teach. He travelled South and West, winning a good reputation in New Orleans, and suffering many vicissitudes of fortune in other places. On his journey he discovered that tragedy was not his forte, and that the personation of old men was. This discovery changed the whole course of his career, and almost immediately raised him from the condition of an impecunious tragedian to that of a successful comedian. In 1834 he made his first great success in his new line of business in the same theatre in which he made his début, appearing as "Old Dornton" in the "Road to Ruin." Mr. Gilbert's New York début was effected in 1839, at the Bowery Theatre,

JOHN GILBERT

then under Hamblin's management, as Sir Edward Mortimer. Returning to Boston, he became stage manager of the New Federal Street Theatre. In 1845-6 Mr. Gilbert appeared at the Princess's Theatre, London, England, under engagement to Mr. Maddox, the predecessor of Charles Kean. He first appeared as Sir Robert Bramble in "The Poor Gentleman," being very successful in this and many other parts. During his sojourn in London, Mr. Gilbert enjoyed the personal friendship and society of the leading actors of that day—Compton, Wigan, Charles Mathews, Buckstone, Macready, Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, Wallack, Sr., John Vandenhoff, Creswick, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, Mine. Vestris, and a host of others. Returning to America, he appeared at the Park Theatre, New York, as "Sir Anthony Absolute," where he remained until its destruction by fire in December, 1848. Subsequently he was at the old Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and also at the Arch. At the opening of the New Boston Theatre Mr. Gilbert recited the address and acted "Sir Anthony Absolute." In 1862 he joined Wallack's Theatre, New York.

The fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage was celebrated by a testimonial dinner, at the Lotus Club, and the completion of half a century of arduous professional labor found fitting commemoration in the benefit performance tendered him at Wallack's Theatre, December 5, 1878.

Among his many successful impersonations special mention may be made of Sir Peter Teazle, Lord Ogleby, Sir Anthony Absolute, Old Dornton, Hardeastle, Jesse Rural, Sir Robert Bramble, Justice Woodcock, Sir Francis Gripe, and Job Thornberry; and in Shakspeare, Sir John Falstaff, Dogberry, Malvolio, Polonius, Bottom and Caliban. Of the last-named part, a Boston critic said: "We are indebted for an interpretation of the character of Caliban which we think Shakspeare himself would have acknowledged as a correct embodiment of his own imaginings. We confess we never entirely understood this nondescript monster until Mr. Gilbert showed us exactly what the great poet meant."

Mr. Gilbert was the early companion of Charlotte Cushman, both having been born in adjoining houses in Boston. They have frequently acted together. All lovers of the stage will hold in grateful remembrance Mr. Gilbert's honest and indefatigable labors in behalf of the legitimate drama. In his line of business he is without a rival. To the theatre-going public of New York, especially frequenters of Wallack's, his name has become a household word.



Levin McDowell

IRVIN McDOWELL.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General United States Army, was born in Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818. His father was the first member of Congress from the Columbus, Ohio, District, and his grandfather, an officer of the Revolution, was president of the convention which framed the constitution of Kentucky. He was sent, at the age of fourteen years, to a military academy in France, where he acquired a knowledge of the French language, and the first principles of military discipline. Returning to the United States in 1834, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1839. Appointed to a second-lieutenancy in the first artillery, he was immediately ordered to Lake Ontario, and subsequently to Houlton, Maine, where he continued until all danger of a war between the United States and England was averted. Lieutenant McDowell was then ordered to West Point, and in October, 1842, was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and remained at the academy in the position of adjutant until October, 1845, when he was selected by General Wool as aid-de-camp, and accompanied that general through the Mexican War. For gallant services in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, he was brevetted captain, and in May following, appointed assistant adjutant-general. At the close of the Mexican War he was transferred to the staff of General Scott. With the exception of the time he was in Texas, on a tour of inspection, and of one year which he passed in Europe, he continued with the general-in-chief till the commencement of the Civil War of 1861, at which time he held the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, which had been conferred upon him March 31, 1856. Acting under the authority of General Scott, Major McDowell displayed great activity and energy in preserving the city of Washington from the threatened attacks of the enemy. He even organized the builders and the stone-cutters of the capitol into companies, opened a well in the cellar, and established a bakery there; and if the city had been captured, he was prepared to hold that building as a citadel until the Northern troops should come to its rescue. Other public buildings were also fortified and garrisoned by the District militia. Fortunately,

IRVIN McDOWELL.

the Sixth and Eighth Massachusetts and Seventh New York National Guards brought timely aid, and secured the safety of Washington.

On May 14, 1861, Major McDowell was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, and placed in command of the right bank of the Potomac. The appointment of major-general in the regular army was also offered him and declined. His management during the advance of the army in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the temporary success under his skilfully laid plans, the sudden panic and disastrous rout, due to the advance of the confederate General Johnston from the Shenandoah Valley to his right rear, contrary to the assurances given him in cabinet meeting before the Union Army advanced, that Johnston should be held in the valley, are well known.

On the accession of General McClellan to the chief command, General McDowell received the command of a division in the army of the Potomac. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers, March 14, 1862. His next command was that of the Department of the Rappahannock, which was created April 4, 1862. This command he exercised under the immediate orders of President Lincoln and the War Department, and his acts and movements were in accordance therewith. It was retained until consolidated with the Mountain Department and the Department of the Shenandoah, and the whole placed under the command of General Pope. The loyal part which General McDowell acted in the two days' battles of Second Bull Run and Chantilly, and retreat of General Pope before the overwhelming forces of the enemy—a retreat slow, difficult, and ably conducted, till the army had arrived within helping distance of the forces near Washington—won the warm approval of General Pope. For his distinguished conduct at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, he was brevetted a major-general, United States Army, March 13, 1865. He was assigned by the President to the command of the Fourth Military District, with headquarters at Vicksburg, Miss., December 28, 1867. From this he was relieved in June, 1868, and in the following month ordered to the command of the Department of the East. On his promotion to be major-general United States Army, November 25, 1872, he was transferred to the Division of the South, and had his headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. Subsequently the President placed him in charge of the Military Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco—a command he now exercises. As an officer and gentleman, he is one of the most accomplished in the service, and has ever retained the entire confidence of his government.



John Hall.

JOHN PARKER HALE.

JOHN PARKER HALE, an American statesman, was born in Rochester, Strafford County, New Hampshire, March 31, 1806. After a preparatory education at Exeter he entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he was graduated in 1827, at the age of twenty-one. Selecting Dover as his place of residence, and the practice of law as his profession, he soon entered upon his legal studies. Upon their completion he was admitted to the bar, in the year 1830.

While attending to his professional duties Mr. Hale, like many another rising young lawyer, found much in the political discussions and events of the time to awaken his interest. His fellow-townsmen were not slow to recognize his qualifications for positions of trust and prominence, and in 1832, two years after his admission to the bar, he was called to fill his first public office. It was that of a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. In 1834 President Jackson appointed him United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire. He was reappointed by President Van Buren, and held the office until 1841, when, for political reasons, he was removed by President Tyler.

In 1843 the Democratic party chose him to represent his native State in the Congress of the United States. While serving his two years' term in the House, he warmly advocated the cause of the opponents of slavery. In the presidential canvas of 1844 he opposed the scheme for annexing Texas, and was renominated for Congress. "The New Hampshire Legislature, having passed a resolution instructing the Congressional delegation from that State to support the annexation measure, Mr. Hale addressed a letter to the people of New Hampshire, in which he declared the annexation of Texas was demanded for the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating slavery, and that if the people wished their representatives to support such a measure, they must choose some other man than himself to represent them. The State Convention struck his name from the ticket, and placed another

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nominee in his stead. Mr. Hale then ran as an independent candidate, supported chiefly by the 'Independent Democrats,' but was defeated. In June, 1845, he attempted to make a speech in the Old North Church at Concord, vindicating his course; but frequent interruptions soon turned it into a sharp debate between himself and Franklin Pierce, which lasted from 2 P.M. till sundown, and is still the most memorable in the history of New Hampshire. The popular verdict gave the victory to Hale."

In 1846 Mr. Hale was again elected to the State Legislature, and became Speaker of the House. Before the close of the session he was elected, by a combination of Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, for a term of six years, commencing in March, 1847. In the same year the "Liberty Convention" at Cleveland gave him the nomination of their party for President, which he declined. In 1848 he supported the Van Buren and Adams ticket. In the Senate Mr. Hale steadily maintained the position he had taken on the slavery question, although he stood almost alone. He opposed the compromise measure of Henry Clay. He was a fluent, forcible speaker, and by his ready wit and humor often succeeded in turning aside the attacks of the pro-slavery Senators, and in mitigating party animosity. In 1851 he was counsel for the defendants in the important trials which grew out of the rescue of the fugitive slave, Shadrach, at Boston. In August, 1852, the "Free Soil Democracy" held their nominating convention at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and presented John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice-President. Mr. Hale received one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five votes.

From 1853 to 1855 Mr. Hale devoted himself to the practice of law in the city of New York, and in the latter year was again elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Ather-ton. In 1859 he was re-elected for a full term of six years. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and as a member of that on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Soon after the expiration of his term, in 1865, he was appointed Minister to Spain by President Lincoln. After discharging the duties of that office for several years he was recalled by President Grant.

Returning from Europe in 1870, Mr. Hale was prostrated by paralysis, and in the summer of 1873 his hip was dislocated by a fall, which was the immediate cause of his death on November 19th, of that year, at Dover, New Hampshire.



J. S. Hendrick,

THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS.

THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1819. His father removed to Shelby County, Indiana, when the son, afterward the Governor of that State, was but three years of age. He received a liberal education; was graduated at South Hanover College in 1841. Having chosen law as his profession, he commenced his legal studies at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1843. He returned to Indiana immediately after, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon acquired a reputation as an able and learned lawyer, and met with uniform success in his career.

In 1848 Mr. Hendricks was chosen to the State Legislature; he declined a re-election. In 1850 he was an active member of the State Constitutional Convention. He gave special attention to the school question, and secured ample provision for popular education. From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis District in the United States Congress. In 1855 President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which position he was continued under President Buchanan's administration. In 1859, after four years of service, he tendered his resignation. In the memorable campaign of 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Indiana. Henry S. Lane, the nominee of the Republican party was elected, but being chosen United States Senator, soon after his inauguration, he was succeeded by Oliver P. Morton.

In 1863 there was a political revulsion in Indiana, and the State elected a Democratic Legislature. Mr. Hendricks was then chosen United States Senator for the term ending in March, 1869. During his six years senatorship he was regarded as the Democratic leader in Congress, and made for himself a national reputation. He served on the Committees on Claims, Public Buildings and Grounds, the Judiciary, Public Lands, and Naval Affairs. In the Democratic National

THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS.

Convention of 1868, in New York, he was strongly supported for the nomination to the presidency. In Indiana, the same year, he was again nominated for the office of Governor by the political party of which he was a member, but was again unsuccessful.

After his retirement from the Senate in 1869, Mr. Hendricks resumed the practice of his profession at Indianapolis. In 1872 he was again nominated for the Governorship of Indiana. In the campaign the Republicans carried the Legislature and elected all of their State ticket except the Governor and one other officer. Mr. Hendrick's personal popularity won for him the majority of votes. He was elected for the term ending January 1, 1877. His administration was able and conscientious, but before the expiration of his term his name was brought more prominently before the public than ever.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at St. Louis in June, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The result was the unusually unanimous nomination by the members of the Convention of Samuel J. Tilden, for the first and highest office, and Thomas A. Hendricks for the second. The exciting events of the election in the following November are well remembered. The result was the election of the Republican candidates, Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

Mr. Hendricks is a man of medium height, erect, active, and vigorous. His features are large and expressive.



Charles Young,
— Laurence Barrett

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

LAWRENCE BARRETT was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1838, of Irish parentage. Single-handed he has fought his way through a solid phalanx of obstacles, and has won recognition as one of the most eminent actors the American stage has produced. In 1853 Mr. Barrett, then a delicate lad of fifteen years, was linen clerk in a dry-goods establishment in Detroit, Mich. Even then he had a passionate love of the theatre, and a mimetic power frequently employed for the entertainment of his fellow clerks. It was for imitating the pompous mannerisms of the "store walker" that he was summarily discharged, with the sarcastic advice to "go on the stage." This trivial incident shaped his future, and a few days later he was employed as a supernumerary at the old Metropolitan theatre, Detroit, Mich., at a salary of two dollars per week. The first speaking part entrusted to him was Murat in "The French Spy," but although dead-letter perfect he succumbed to stage fright, could not utter a word, and was hissed from the stage. For the next three months he could not speak a line correctly, and was invariably hustled off in disgrace. The next year he joined a company of strolling players who soon came to grief, but a charitable railway conductor passed him to Pittsburg. "You are too large for a boy, and too small for a man," said the manager to whom the dejected youth appealed, "but I will try you." So great was his timidity that he dared not enter the green-room and mingle with the other actors, but stood night after night in the wings taking his first lessons in his chosen art.

Returning to Detroit in 1855, young Barrett became an apprentice in the office of the Daily Times, and the veteran editor remembers him as "a precocious, gentlemanly little fellow, full of sentiment, poetry, and ambition." Soon he drifted back to the Metropolitan stock company, and at the age of seventeen played Romeo to the Juliet of Julia Dean Hayne. During the next two years he played with small traveling combinations, and gained valuable experience in the theatres of St. Louis and Pittsburg. In the fall of 1856 he reached New York with only a \$20 gold-piece in his pocket. After many rebuffs he secured an en-

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

gement to support an aspiring but incompetent actress, in "The Hunchback," at one of the minor theatres. A large audience assembled to ridicule the performance, and young Barrett as Sir Thomas Clifford was greeted with derision; but his blood was up, and he speedily turned jeers into hearty plaudits. This success gained him an engagement at Burton's Theatre, where his advancement was rapid.

In 1863-4 Mr. Barrett was manager of the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, and in the latter year he purchased Lester Wallack's romantic drama "Rosedale; or the Rifle ball," starring in it with such success that he soon won wealth and reputation. In 1867 he visited England, where he was received with favor. While in London he served as a pall-bearer at the funeral of Artemas Ward, the American humorist. In 1869 he was manager of the California Theatre, San Francisco, and in the following year he played a brilliant engagement of 100 nights in "The Man o' Airlie," at Booth's Theatre, New York, also alternating with Edwin Booth in Shakespearian roles. Among the more notable of his recent successes, were his classic performance of Cassius in the great revival of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's Theatre in 1876, during its celebrated run of 103 nights; his subsequent creation of Daniel Druce in W. S. Gilbert's pathetic play of that name, at the same theatre, and his famous flying trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 84 hours, by Jarrett & Palmer's special train, preliminary to his appearance as Henry V. in San Francisco. His engagement in "King Lear," at Booth's Theatre in 1876, was perhaps the most brilliant Shakesperian revival ever known in America.

Mr. Barrett is a ripe scholar, and a very graceful writer. He has found time for occasional literary work, including articles in the "Galaxy" upon Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman; a graphic sketch descriptive of a visit to one of the famous Nevada silver mines, and a chapter of personal recollections of his devoted friend Gen. Custer, written for Whittaker's life of the dead soldier.

In the purity of his private life, and the high character of his associates, Mr. Barrett maintains the dignity of his profession. It was for him that Bayard Taylor adapted "Don Carlos," a play not yet produced. For him W. D. Howells wrote the airy comedy "A Counterfeit Presentment," and adapted from the Spanish of Joaquin Estebanez, "Yorick's Lore," originally entitled "A New Play"—a powerful tragic drama in which Mr. Barrett has achieved the crowning success of his artistic career. Mr. Barrett's home is in Boston, although his summer vacations are spent at his sea-side villa near Cohasset, Mass.



Charles P. Daly LL.D.

*Chief Judge of the New York Common Pleas
President of the American Geographical Society*

CHARLES P. DALY.

THE HONORABLE CHARLES P. DALY, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, was born in the city of New York, October 31, 1816. He is a descendant of the Catholic branch of the O'Dalys of Galway, celebrated in Irish history for its many bards, legislators, and scholars. Early left an orphan, he was sent by his stepmother to the city of Savannah, but not liking his employment, he went to sea before the mast. On his return he apprenticed himself to a mechanical business, to enable himself to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York, and afterward refused the certainty at that time in his district of an election to Congress, preferring to follow his profession. He was at the early age of twenty-eight appointed, at the suggestion of Governor Marcy, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an office afterward made elective, but to which he has constantly been re-elected, and at the last, in 1871, unanimously, receiving every vote cast for the office, an endorsement, in the language of Harper's Weekly, "worth more than a patent of nobility."

In 1851 he visited Europe, and was flatteringly received, especially in England, where, at a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, he was especially requested by Lord Brougham to give his views, and received a vote of thanks. He was intimate with Chevalier Bunsen, who gave him a letter to Humboldt, and in the published letters of Humboldt to Bunsen, Leipzig, 1869, p. 133, the following passage occurs :

"I cannot close these lines without thanking you from the bottom of my heart for the acquaintance I made with Judge Charles P. Daly, who, upon his return from Italy, passed through here, and gave me almost a whole day of his time. All that you communicated to me about him, I have found confirmed in a much higher degree. Few men leave behind them such an impression of high intellect upon the great subjects which influence the march of civilization ; in estimating the apparently opposite direction of character of those nations which surround the ever-narrowing basin of the Atlantic. Moreover, what is

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uncommon in a North American, and still more uncommon in the practical life of a greatly occupied magistrate, is that this highly intelligent and upright man has a deep and lively interest in the fine arts, and even in poetry."

When the civil war broke out the Chief Justice threw his whole strength on the side of the government, contributing largely in the raising of regiments, making stirring speeches, and calling mass meetings; making journeys to Washington to do whatever he could (although a Democrat in politics) to sustain the government. In two or three cases he was eminently useful, writing a pamphlet at the desire of President Lincoln, entitled "Are the Southern Privateersmen Pirates?" and afterward settling the question of law for Mr. Seward, in the matter of the taking of Slidell and Mason, by pointing out to him that by so doing we would but comply with our own rules. As he was the first to suggest that General Grant should be given a reception in New York, he was made chairman, but afterward resigned, on account of judicial duties, in favor of Alexander T. Stewart.

In 1856 he married Miss Maria Lydig, a lady since prominently known from her active connection with public charities.

Chief Justice Daly was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and one of the Judiciary Committee who framed the present judicial system of the State of New York.

During his long judicial career of thirty-four years, he has written seven volumes of reports of cases in his court. He is also the author of many treatises and essays on different subjects, and, as President of the American Geographical Society, delivers an elaborate address every year.

The following is a list of treatises, etc., he has written: an "Historical Sketch of the Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846;" "The Nature, Extent, and History of the Surrogate Court of the State of New York;" "A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Banking System;" "Naturalization," for "Appleton's New Encyclopedia;" "Origin and History of Dispensaries;" "Origin and History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts;" "When was the Drama first Introduced in America?" "Famine, its Causes and Consequences;" the "Life and Character of Gulian C. Verplanck," and a "Memorial of the Artist Gray," both delivered before the Century Club. "Columbus," a lecture delivered at the unveiling of the statue at the Centennial Exhibition; "History of Jewish Settlements in America."



E. E. Eusner,

EPHRAIM ELMER ELLSWORTH.

COLONEL EPHRAIM ELMER ELLSWORTH, of the New York Fire Zouaves, was born in Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, New York, April 23, 1837. His father's fortunes were wrecked in the financial crisis of that year, and he was never able to retrieve them. Deprived of opportunities for advancement, after various employments in Troy and New York, and ineffectual efforts to enter West Point, young Ellsworth, before reaching man's estate, successfully established himself in business, at Chicago, Illinois, as a patent agent. By his energy and attention to his business affairs, he soon acquired a good income, but like many others he beheld the fruit of his toil swept away by the unlawful transactions of one whom he had trusted. He then began the study of law, earning a livelihood at the same time by copying.

Though he had thus chosen a profession, his ambition was to become a soldier. He was a perfect gymnast, an accomplished swordsman, and a splendid marksman. He realized the imperfection of our militia system, and with the design of elevating its standard he examined the different systems of tactics which had been published in the United States. Having become satisfied that the habits and tastes of the people were adapted to the discipline and manœuvres of light infantry, he devoted himself to the study of the Zouave system, and from that he constructed a new and peculiar system, differing somewhat from any which had been in use before. On May 4, 1859, he organized a corps known as the United States Zouave Cadets of Chicago. It was composed of a band of respectable and athletic young men. They adopted the most rigid of the codes of temperance, the violation of which blotted the name of the offender from the roll. After a year spent in the training of the company, Captain Ellsworth entered it for the stand of colors offered by the United States Agricultural Association at their annual fair. The Zouaves carried away the prize, and in turn offered it to any company who could exhibit a similar efficiency. In July,

EPHRAIM ELMER ELLSWORTH.

1860, they made a tour to the East, and excited universal admiration. Their exercises were visited by throngs, and the New York Academy of Music was the scene of an exhibition which filled it as densely as the most popular singer ever did. On his return to Illinois he formed a volunteer regiment, which he tendered to the Governor of the State, for active duty, whenever its services might be required.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860 Captain Ellsworth was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and advanced his cause by stirring speeches in various parts of the State. After the election, at the request of the President, he accompanied him to Washington, and received a lieutenant's commission as a preliminary to his entrance into the War Department, where he hoped to create the Militia Bureau, of which he had long been preparing the plan. In April, 1861, he organized a Zouave regiment from the New York Fire Department. Two days after the issue of the requisition appealing to the firemen for volunteers, twelve hundred recruits had enrolled their names and proceeded to Fort Hamilton to drill. New York was enthusiastic over her Fire Zouaves, and three stands of colors were presented to them. In three weeks they embarked for Washington, which they entered May 2d, amid an ovation equalling that which had attended their departure from New York. The Hall of Representatives, in the Capitol, was set apart for the regiment. For several days Ellsworth, now Colonel, employed the time in instructing his command in the duties of their new profession.

On May 23d orders were given to commence the march into Virginia the following night. They accordingly crossed in steamboats to Alexandria, but on their arrival found that the town had already surrendered. Satisfied that no resistance would be offered, Colonel Ellsworth gave orders to interrupt railroad communication, and proceeded himself with a small party to seize the telegraph. On his way thither he caught sight of a large secession flag floating over the Mansion House. With his companions he immediately went to the roof, cut down the flag, hoisted the stars and stripes, and was descending when Jackson, the proprietor, sprang forward and shot him, falling himself the next instant by a ball fired by Private Brownell, who had endeavored to save the life of his young colonel. The event took place May 24, 1861. Colonel Ellsworth's remains were carried, with every demonstration of respect, to the place of his birth, for burial.



Yours truly J. Mansell

JOEL MUNSELL.

JOEL MUNSELL, editor and printer, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1808. He was the son of John Munsell, a descendant of one Thomas Munsell, who was a resident of New London, Connecticut, two centuries ago. In the village in which he was born Joel Munsell passed his boyhood. He acquired a common-school education, and at an early age went to the neighboring town of Greenfield to learn the art of printing, "the art preservative of all arts." After working in different printing-offices, he, at the age of eighteen years, went to Troy, New York, where he found employment in the printing-office of Tuttle & Richards. In 1827 he removed to Albany, in which city he made his permanent residence and place of business.

After his removal to Albany Mr. Munsell's first situation was that of clerk in the book-store of John Denio. While acting in this capacity the young man, then in his twentieth year, made his first venture as a publisher. In one day he secured one hundred and fifty subscribers for a semi-monthly paper to which he gave the name of the "Albany Minerva," and engaged to issue it at thirty-seven and a half cents a quarter. He prepared the copies during his leisure moments in the store and at night, and on the morning of January 1, 1828, he delivered the first edition of the paper at the doors of his subscribers in person. At the close of the first quarter he retired from the enterprise, and became compositor in the office of one of the daily newspapers of the city.

In 1834, in connection with Henry D. Stone, he undertook to continue the publication of the "Microscope," a paper of considerable reputation which had been in existence for several years. In the autumn of 1836 he purchased the job printing-office of Thomas G. Wait, and from that time till his death continued in the business with which his name is so honorably associated. Mr. Munsell's first publication in book-form is entitled, "The Outlines of the History of Printing." In 1839 he condensed a work from the Spanish, entitled "History of the Conquest of Mexico," and issued it under his pen-name of "Arthur Prynne," under which pseudonym he edited and printed an almanac.

JOEL MUNSELL.

In 1840 Mr. Munsell published a daily campaign paper called the "Unionist." In 1842 he commenced the publication of a ladies' magazine, edited by E. G. Squier, which did not exist long. In 1843 he published his first important compilation, "The Every-Day Book of History and Chronology," and about the same time began the publication of "Webster's Calendar, or the Albany Almanac," an annual which had been printed in Albany for sixty years. He engaged to issue it every year as long as he might live, whether or not it found purchasers. The circulation and popularity soon increased, and for several years forty thousand copies have been required to supply the demand. In 1844 he printed "Pulpit Sketches; or Dreams of a Pew-holder," which led to a suit of damages against the publisher, but Mr. Munsell persistently refused to reveal the name of the author. His next publications were "Select Stories for Children," compiled by himself; two volumes of "The American Literary Magazine," for T. Dwight Sprague; a volume of hymns; William Hunt's "American Biographical Panorama;" Simm's "History of Schoharie County, N. Y.;" and several genealogical works. The work which gave Mr. Munsell his greatest celebrity was the "Annals of Albany," of which he was the compiler, editor, printer, and publisher. The first volume appeared in 1850, and the tenth and last in 1859. In 1865 he issued the first volume of "Collections on the History of Albany, from its Discovery to the Present Time." This was followed by three others of similar size and style, the last of which was issued in 1871. During the intervening years from 1850 to 1871 his printing-house had issued by the thousand, genealogical works, town and family histories, reprints of old and scarce books, catalogues, and other works requiring special care. He also compiled a valuable work entitled, "The Chronology of the Origin and Progress of Paper and Paper-making."

Mr. Munsell died at his residence in Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1880, in the seventy-second year of his age. He left in manuscript material for a chronology of journalism. He had collected from England and the United States over ten thousand specimen newspapers, many of peculiar value, which he had bound and deposited in the State Library. He was a member of every State Historical Society in the United States, and was connected with various public bodies and societies. Few of our historical writers have done as much as he in printing American documentary history, and much of it yielded little or no pecuniary returns. In private and business life Mr. Munsell commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact.



Theo Ledyard Cuyler

THEODORE LEDYARD CUYLER.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D., pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Aurora, N. Y., January 10, 1822. His father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, a young lawyer of great promise, died at the age of twenty-nine, leaving Theodore, his only child, when four years old. Theodore's mother was Miss Louisa F. Morrell, a woman of strong intellect and active piety. His great-grandfather, Rev. Dr. Johnes, was pastor of the church at Morristown for fifty years, and administered the sacrament to Washington during his winter encampment at that place. On his father's side Mr. Cuyler is related to John Ledyard, the traveller. Colonel William Ledyard, his great uncle, was an officer at the siege of Fort Griswold. Jacob Cuyler, who was mayor of Albany for thirty years, and the prince of conservative Dutch burgomasters, was an ancestor.

Theodore L. Cuyler entered Princeton College in 1838, and was graduated in 1841. The following year he spent in Europe. While abroad he wrote sketches of foreign travel and of distinguished men, Wordsworth, Carlyle, and others, which were sent home for publication where they attracted considerable attention. When at Glasgow, though only twenty years old at the time, he addressed the citizens at the City Hall, on the occasion of the first reception of Father Mathew.

Upon his return to the United States Mr. Cuyler entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in May, 1846. After preaching for six months in a small place in the Wyoming Valley, opposite Wilkesbarre, Pa., he accepted a call to a Presbyterian Church at Burlington, New Jersey. He remained in charge of this congregation for three years, during which period he devoted much time to writing and study. In the autumn of 1849 he accepted a call to found a new congregation in Trenton. In May, 1853, he resigned this charge to accept a call to the new Shawmut Congregational Church of Boston, but declined it in favor of a call to the Market Street Dutch Reformed Church of New York City, which had been for many years under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris. In 1860 he became the first pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, now one of the largest and most influential in Brooklyn.

THEODORE LEDYARD CUYLER.

"Dr. Cuyler's style as a preacher is peculiar and impressive. Calmly looking over his congregation, he utters his text in a deliberate, solemn tone; and pauses for it to have due effect. Usually his texts are a few graphic words, such as 'What wilt thou?' 'Stand therefore,' 'Pray without ceasing,' 'What think ye of Christ?' Having fixed every eye and startled, as it were, every heart, he now proceeds with his sermon. It is full of graphic utterances, powerful illustrations, and eloquent appeals. His voice is defective in mellowness, but the words are so striking and well chosen that the tone does not seem other than pleasant to the ear. By turns he is earnest and emphatic, and then subdued and pathetic; sometimes he indulges in brilliant passages of description and narrative, and then in ringing sentences of invective against human error."

"He mingles freely and happily with his people. His feelings are solid and sympathetic, his conversation is fluent and interspersed with illustration, anecdote, lively metaphor, and felicitous quotation; his manner natural, candid and frank; his tone of voice at once full, encouraging, and also gentle; so that he unites the gifts which elicit friendly feeling, promote freedom of social intercourse, and bind a pastor to his people by the innumerable threads of friendly intercourse, rather than by the one cable of profound and distant reverence. Hence he combines in an unusual degree success in pastoral labor with success in preaching. He seeks to make his church an organized band who 'go about doing good,' in working sympathy with the poor and outcast."

Dr. Cuyler has published many hundred articles in religious papers and magazines, which have been extensively circulated. A volume entitled "Stray Arrows" contains a portion of his articles contributed to newspapers. He is the author of two very celebrated temperance tracts, "Somebody's Son," which had a circulation of one hundred thousand copies, and "His Own Daughter." He has published a number of volumes, of which, "Cedar Christian," "Heart-Life," "Empty Crib," and "Thought-Hives," have been reprinted in England.

From the early years of his ministry Dr. Cuyler has been identified with temperance movements and other moral reforms. His labors, writings, and speeches in their cause have been constant and earnest. In 1872 he went to Europe as a delegate to a Presbyterian assemblage in Edinburgh, Scotland. His degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College.



Wm. H. English

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH was born in Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, August 27, 1822. His father, Major Elisha G. English, one of the pioneers of Indiana, when it was almost a wilderness, was a native of Kentucky, as was his mother, formerly Mahala Eastin, a descendant of Lieutenant Philip Eastin, who served in the Fourth Virginia Regiment during the war of the Revolution.

Mr. English's early education was such as could be acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood in which he lived. This was supplemented by three years spent at the University of South Hanover. After finishing his course at college he studied law wherever an opportunity was presented, and before he reached the age of nineteen years was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of his native State. When in his twenty-third year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Though known in Indiana as a remarkably successful lawyer, he devoted the greater part of his time, when at home, to agricultural pursuits. He was for some time associated in practice with Joseph G. Marshall.

Shortly after obtaining his majority Mr. English received his first official appointment, that of Postmaster of Lexington. Previous to that he had served as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention for nominating a Governor. In 1843, while only twenty-one years old, he was elected principal clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives. He entered into the political campaign of the following year with enthusiasm, and, after Polk's accession to the Presidency, he was appointed by him a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. He remained there four years, resigning his office upon Taylor's inauguration. In 1850 he was clerk of the Claims Committee of the United States Senate, and Secretary of the Convention which met at Indianapolis to revise the Constitution of the State of Indiana formed in 1816.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

In 1851 Mr. English was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and officiated as Speaker. In 1852 he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Congress of the United States, and took his seat as a supporter of Franklin Pierce. He was a member of the House Committee on Territories, and as such participated in the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was re-elected in 1854, and continued to support the political measures of Mr. Pierce during the thirty-fourth Congress. He was made a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1856 he was elected to Congress for a third term, during which the controversy respecting the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution took place, which he opposed until that constitution had been ratified by the people. He officiated at the same time as chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In 1858 he was elected to Congress for the fourth time, retiring in 1860, just as the secession movement was assuming an alarming aspect. This was his last political office. While holding his seat in his fourth Congressional term he opposed secession, and throughout the ensuing Civil War remained loyal to the Union.

Mr. English established the First National Bank of Indianapolis, which went into business in 1863 under the National Banking Law. It was the first National bank to put its issue in circulation. He was its president for fourteen years, and was most successful in business. He resigned the presidency in 1877 on account of his health.

Mr. English is above the average height, with an erect, well-made figure. His head is of good size, with regular features, the forehead is high and broad.

The Democratic Convention which met at Cincinnati in June, 1880, nominated William H. English their candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania for the Presidency.

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L. J. Bayard.

JAMES ASHETON BAYARD.

THE members of the Bayard family are numerous, and widely distributed both in the Old World and the New. Their origin has been traced back to the province of Dauphiné, in the southeast of France. From the earliest times the family was distinguished for courage in war and fidelity to their sovereign. One of these, the chevalier Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, "the knight without fear and without reproach," was a famous captain. Three brothers of a later generation embraced the Huguenot faith, and after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew fled from France to Holland to escape persecution. Early in the seventeenth century Samuel Bayard, one of their descendants, married Anna, the sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the famous Governor of New Amsterdam. After his death his widow embarked for America, with her brother, upon his appointment as Governor. She was accompanied by their four children, one daughter and three sons, the youngest of whom, Petrus, or Peter was the ancestor of our United States Senators. His son Samuel left three sons, Samuel, Peter, and James. The last named married Mary Asheton, of Virginia. Their two sons were John and James Asheton. John Bayard was active at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was chairman of the Committee of Inspection for the county of Philadelphia. James Asheton Bayard died in 1769, leaving two sons, John and James Asheton, the second. Soon after the death of his father, James Asheton the second was adopted by his uncle John, who gave him the benefit of a thorough education. He was graduated at Princeton College with high honors, at the age of seventeen, and afterward studied law under General Joseph Reed and Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar, and acquired an extended practice and reputation. He was a Representative in Congress from Delaware, from 1797 to 1803, when he became one of the leaders of the Federal Party. He distinguished himself in conducting the impeachment of Senator Blount. He was United States Senator, 1804 to

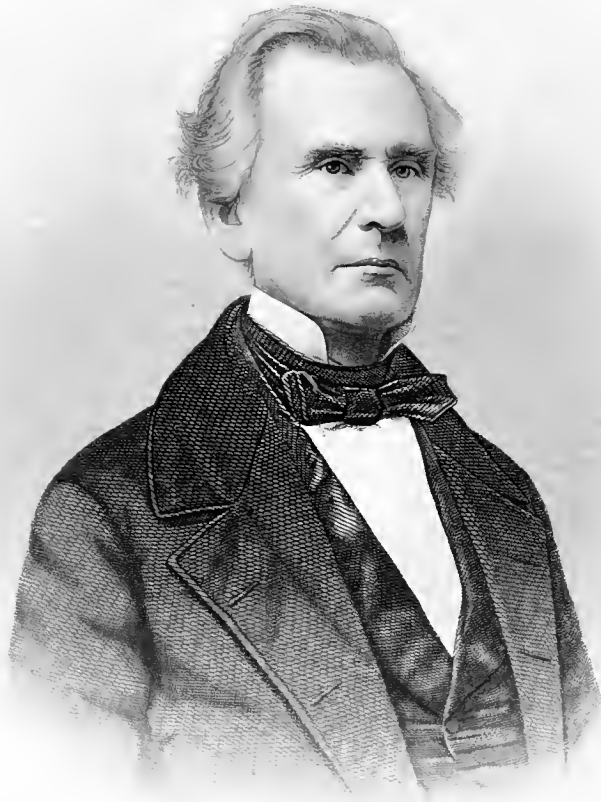
JAMES ASHETON BAYARD.

1813. In the Senate he opposed the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812. He was selected as one of the Commissioners to treat for peace, and with his colleagues succeeded in negotiating the treaty of Ghent. While still in Europe he was appointed to negotiate another treaty, but being seized with a fatal disease he hastened home only to die five days after his arrival. He left four sons, the eldest of whom, Richard H., was the first mayor of Wilmington. He represented Delaware in the United States Senate from 1836 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1845. He was Minister to Belgium from 1849 to 1852.

The subject of this sketch, James Asheton Bayard the third, brother of Richard H., and second son of James A. Bayard and Ann Bassett, was a native of Delaware, where he was born in the year 1799. After a preparatory education he passed through the regular course of study at Princeton College, and chose the practice of law as his profession. As a lawyer he soon rose to a high rank. "His great strength lay in the depth and singular clearness of his intellect. He possessed but few of the graces of popular oratory, and none of the arts that win popularity; indeed, what gave him eminence as a lawyer was perhaps somewhat injurious to him as a pleader and public speaker. He was apt to forget his hearers and the impression he was making or desired to make upon them, and, following closely the line of thought once started, was utterly, and sometimes amusingly, forgetful of the passage of time, and unconscious of what was going on around him."

Mr. Bayard was a member of the Democratic party, and, like his father and brother, was called to serve the United States in its Congress. He was elected to a seat in the Senate in 1850, in 1856, and in 1862, and served from 1851 to 1864, when he resigned because he would not take the "iron-clad" oath. During this period he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and a member of the Committees on the Library and on Public Grounds, and held many important positions. Upon his resignation Mr. Bayard was succeeded by Mr. Riddle, but upon the death of that gentleman he consented, in 1867, to resume his seat. His son, Thomas F. Bayard, having been elected to the Senate, both father and son were senators on March 4, 1869, the term of one expiring at the hour of the day when that of the other began. No other American family has had so long and uninterrupted a connection with the Congress of the United States.

Upon the close of his public life Mr. Bayard retired to his home in Wilmington, Delaware, where he died June 13, 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age.



L. J. J. J.

LOVICK PIERCE.

LOVICK PIERCE, D.D., was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, March 24, 1785. While he was yet a boy, his parents, who were farmers, moved to South Carolina and settled in Barnwell County. Young Lovick's early life was spent on the farm, where he picked up such education as circumstances afforded. He was a diligent student of the few books which came within his reach, making a speciality of Bible study. All the schooling he had before entering the ministry was crowded into six months, and received in one of the primitive log school-houses of the country. He early resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He began his ministry at the early age of nineteen, as a boy preacher, and at once attracted much attention by his earnestness.

The work of the Methodist circuit rider was in those days far rougher and more laborious than the roughest missionary work of the present time in the far West. Mounted on his pony, and equipped with his Bible and a few books of old-fashioned theology in his saddle-bag, young Pierce preached from place to place in such school-houses and other places of public gathering as the country furnished, and frequently held services in dwelling-houses and in the woods. Physically he was an athlete, capable of great endurance, and powerful to withstand any amount of fatigue. He was of commanding personal presence, and endowed with a magnetism which could hold any audience in rapt attention. This magnetic power grew upon him, and as he reached maturity he became the leading orator of Southern Methodism.

After five years of circuit work in South Carolina, he went to Greene County, Georgia, where, until 1812, he continued the same kind of work, the effects of which are felt to this day. When the war of 1812 broke out he was appointed chaplain in the army, a post which he filled with the earnestness which characterized his whole life. After the close of the war he concluded to study medicine, to add to his usefulness in his labors among the people in a country almost unprovided

LOVICK PIERCE.

with what are necessities to modern civilization. For several years he engaged in the practice of medicine at Greensboro, North Carolina, in connection with his preaching and pastoral duties. But as physicians multiplied he felt himself called to give his whole energy to the ministry, and laid aside the active practice of medicine.

One of Dr. Pierce's most cherished ideas was in behalf of female education, and in this is to be seen a leading effort of his life. In his early years education for boys was scarce and difficult enough, and for girls, next to impossible. His hopes and labors in this direction took shape in the founding of Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia. To this institution he sustained from its inception a very close relation. He was its first travelling agent. He first among the men of Georgia made an effort to bring the education of young women to the standard of a college curriculum. In this he was opposed by many leading men who believed in the inferiority of the female mind. He combatted their opposition by lecturing throughout the State, and stirred the public up to a point at which contributions came in with sufficient abundance to erect the college building. These contributions were by individual liberality, not a dollar of State money being used. The college was always known as a Methodist institution, yet was established on such a broad basis as to escape the odium of sectarianism. In 1873, Dr. Pierce wrote: "I am the only living member of the original Board of Trustees—have been present in my place at every commencement, thirty-five years in succession. The ladies long ago began to call me the Nestor. To have lived to win so proud a title is the pride of my life, and if I deserve it, it will be the crown of my earthly glory when I am dead. My son, now Bishop Pierce, was its first president, and graduated its first class, ten in number, noble specimens of well-educated women."

In his life and preaching Dr. Pierce held the old-fashioned doctrines of primitive Methodism, and enforced them with unflinching faithfulness. He was opposed to extravagance in dress and personal ornament, and he often pointedly rebuked it from the pulpit.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, Dr. Pierce preached with all the vigor of most men of fifty. His voice would reach to the farthest seat of a camp-meeting assembly, and his eloquence would hold large congregations where younger men would fail to keep weary ones awake.

Dr. Lovick Pierce was in his ninety-fifth year, when he died at his home in Sparta, Georgia, November 24, 1879.



J. A. Garfield.

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD.

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, a farmer from New York State, was of Puritan descent. When his youngest son, James, was but two years of age he died, leaving four children to be supported by their mother, a woman of great energy and perseverance. James, like the rest of the family, had to work hard to earn a livelihood. His summers were spent in labor on the farm, and in the winter he worked at a carpenter's bench, and attended school when he could. At the age of seventeen he hired out as a driver on the Ohio and Erie canal, and soon rose to the position of tiller of the boat. He continued to follow this calling until an attack of fever, in the fall of 1848, obliged a several months' rest. The following spring he decided to enter a school called the Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county. For the sake of economy he hired a room and kept house for himself while pursuing his studies. By working at the carpenter's trade mornings and evenings and during vacations, and teaching school in the winter, he managed to attend the spring and fall terms of the academy until he had completed its course. Having determined to give himself the advantages of a thorough education, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1854, being then about twenty-three years of age. By close application he had previously finished the studies belonging to the freshman and sophomore years, and was thus prepared to enter the junior class at once. He was graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class.

Before entering college young Mr. Garfield had joined the sect of the "Disciples," better known as the "Campbellites," so called from their founder, Alexander Campbell. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, and the lack of a regular ministry. After his return to Ohio, Mr. Garfield became Professor of Latin and Greek in the Eclectic Institute, in Hiram, the college of the sect, and took deep interest in the building up of the institution. He was

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD.

chosen its President before he had been in the professorship two years. He taught, lectured, and delivered Sunday discourses.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield's political life began, though he had been an active stump-speaker in the campaigns of the two previous years. In that year he was elected to the Senate of Ohio from the counties of Portage and Summit. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar. In the Legislature he at once took high rank as a Union leader, and during the winter of 1861 was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia. In the summer he was appointed Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, and sent to Eastern Kentucky, when with his own and the Fortieth Ohio regiment, he, by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and defeated the Confederate forces under Humphrey Marshall, at Piketon. He was made Brigadier-general of Volunteers, January 11, 1862, the date of his victory at Prestonburg. He subsequently served at Shiloh, Corinth, and in Alabama, and early in 1863 was made Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans. He took part in all the operations of the army in the Southwest, his last conspicuous service being at the battle of Chickamauga. For his "gallant and meritorious" conduct in that battle he was promoted to a major-generalship.

While Mr. Garfield was in the field, in 1862, he was elected a Representative, from Ohio, to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He, however, continued his military services, up to the time Congress met, in December, 1863. He was placed on the Committee on Military Affairs. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Ways and Means, that on the Postal Railroad to New York, and as a chairman of that on a Bureau of Education; and also as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He was also a Delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866, and of the "Soldiers' Convention" held in Pittsburg. He has since been re-elected successively to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congress. When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, Mr. Garfield became the acknowledged Republican leader of the House. In January, 1880, he was elected to the Senate to fill the seat of Allen G. Thurman, whose term expires on March 4, 1881.

The Republican Convention which met at Chicago in June, 1880, nominated General James A. Garfield as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for the Vice-presidency.



Chas. H. H. H.

CHESTER ABSALOM ARTHUR.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to the United States from the County Antrim, Ireland, when quite a lad, and who died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur received an excellent education, graduating at the age of eighteen years from Union College, Schenectady, in the class of '48. While in college he was a diligent and popular student. He stood high in his classes, and was recognized as a man of ability and promise. Upon leaving college he taught a country school in Vermont for two years, and upon the expiration of that time, having saved a little money, came to New York and entered the office of ex-judge E. D. Culver as a student. After having been admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York City, where they entered upon a successful career. Upon the death of Mr. Gardiner, in 1865, the business was continued by Mr. Arthur alone. In the year 1871, in company with Benjamin K. Phelps, the District-Attorney, he formed the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed by order of Judge Paine. The Judge was of the opinion that the Fugitive Slave-law did not hold these slaves. The State of Virginia directed its Attorney-General to appeal from Judge Paine's decision. The legislature of New York requested the Governor to employ counsel to defend the case. E. D. Culver and Joseph Blunt were appointed. Afterward they withdrew and Mr. Arthur was

CHESTER ABSALOM ARTHUR.

appointed. He associated with himself William M. Evarts, and argued the case before the Supreme Court, and won their case; which was then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the colored race.

Another great service was rendered by Mr. Arthur in the same cause. As late as 1856, colored people were not permitted to ride on the Fourth Avenue street cars in the city of New York. Lizzie Jennings, a colored woman of excellent character, superintendent of a Sunday-school, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence, after she had paid her fare. Mr. Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages, which was paid by the railroad company. The next day the company issued an order to permit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other street-car companies quickly followed their example. All these events aided to the formation of the Republican party, in which Mr. Arthur took a prominent part. He was a delegate to the first Republican Convention held at Saratoga, and ever since has been an active member of the party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State Militia, and on January 1, 1861, he was appointed Engineer-in-chief, on the Staff of Governor Morgan of the State of New York, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-general. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the government during the war. The account of New York was very much larger than that of any other State, but it was audited at Washington before any of the others, and without the deduction of a dollar. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law. He always took a leading part in State and city politics. Upon November 21, 1872, he was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, to succeed Thomas Murphy. He was reappointed four years later. The nomination this time was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee as usual. This was a high compliment. On July 20, 1878, he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Upon September 18, 1879, Mr. Arthur was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The Republican Convention which met at Chicago in June, 1880, nominated Chester A. Arthur as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for the Presidency.



Samuel Ward

SAMUEL WARD.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL WARD, of the First Rhode Island Regiment of Infantry in the war of the American Revolution, a gallant soldier, and a gentleman of fine education and talents, great energy and force of character, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, November 17, 1756. He was descended from Roger Williams, and was the second son of Gov. Samuel Ward, of that Colony, a patriot and statesman; Chief Justice; and three times Governor, in 1762, '65, and '66; the only Colonial Governor who refused to take the oath to enforce the Stamp Act; a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776, in favor of Independence; constantly presiding in the committee of the whole, reporting in favor of a General for the Continental forces, June 15, 1775, when Washington was elected Commander-in-Chief. He died in Philadelphia, March 26, 1776. His son, Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward, received an excellent education at Rhode Island College, graduating with honors in 1774. He became an intimate friend and correspondent of the celebrated Gen. Nathanael Greene.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Samuel Ward, then but eighteen years of age, promptly raised a company in Kings and Kent Counties, R. I., receiving a commission as captain from the colonial government, signed by his uncle Henry Ward, the Secretary of State. He marched with his company to the siege of Boston, forming a part of Col. Varnum's regiment. Captain Ward was stationed first at Roxbury, then at Jamaica Plains, and then at Prospect Hill. He subsequently joined a detachment of Rhode Island troops, two hundred and fifty strong, who volunteered under Lieut. Col. Christopher Greene to join Arnold's force, numbering in all eleven hundred men, directed to reinforce Gen. Montgomery before Quebec by way of the Kennebec river, in Maine. They marched from Prospect Hill, near Cambridge, September 10th, and the expedition sailed from Newburyport on the 19th, reaching the Kennebec river the following day. The march of the expedition through the wilderness of Maine, wading a hundred miles up the Kennebec, carrying bateaux and kegs of provisions, marching a hundred miles on short three days' provisions, wading over three rapid rivers, marching through snow and ice barefoot, and cross-

SAMUEL WARD.

ing the St. Lawrence where it was guarded by the enemy's frigates, was one of the most terrible on record. On the 20th of November, 1775, Arnold marched his command from Quebec to Point aux Trembles, where General Montgomery joined them, after capturing Montreal and sailing down the St. Lawrence. The American forces then proceeded to Quebec, and made a most daring attack on the city the morning of the 31st of December in three detachments, under cover of a heavy snow-storm. Captain Ward with his company, forming part of Lieut. Col. Greene's command, fought his way far into the city, reaching the second barrier. After a desperate struggle, in which one hundred and twenty of the command were killed and wounded, the remainder were all made prisoners. Captain Ward remained a prisoner until August 11, 1776, when he was paroled with the others and sent to New York by sea. After his exchange he was promoted Major in the First Rhode Island Infantry, and after serving at Morristown, with Gen. Washington's army, was next sent with his regiment to Peekskill, during Gen. Burgoyne's movements. Major Ward with his regiment, commanded by Col. Greene, was next stationed at Fort Mercer at Red Bank, on the Delaware, where on the 22d of October, 1777, he took part in the brilliant defence of the fort and the repulse of the Hessians under Count Donop. Major Ward, at the request of Col. Greene, wrote the official report of the battle, preserved in Washington's correspondence. Major Ward with his regiment was next stationed at Valley Forge, and, receiving a short furlough, was married in Rhode Island, March 8th, 1778, returning to camp soon after. His regiment being now consolidated, Major Ward went home with Colonel Greene to Rhode Island, where they were very active in raising a new regiment, partly composed of colored men. This was attached to Gen. Sullivan's command, and took part in the battles on Rhode Island, in which Major Ward ably commanded his regiment.

Major Ward was now promoted Lieut. Colonel, and was detached to command a Light Corps of troops near Providence, and was subsequently stationed at North Kingston and Newport. At the commencement of 1781 a large number of officers of the Rhode Island line retired on half pay, Lieut. Col. Ward being among the number. He now went into business as a merchant, made a voyage to China, and then removed to New York, also making two voyages to Europe. He remained settled in New York until 1804, when he returned to Rhode Island, but finally removed to Long Island in 1816, and died in New York August 16, 1832, after a noble and useful life.



Albert Gallatin

ALBERT GALLATIN.

ALBERT GALLATIN, American statesman, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. His father, who was a councillor of state, and his mother, died during his infancy. He was then left to the care of a distant relative, and through her received an excellent education. He was graduated with distinction at the University of Geneva in 1779, and the following year emigrated to America, reaching Massachusetts in July, 1780. Meeting with friends at Boston, he accompanied them to Maine, where he enlisted in the Continental Army, and was placed in command of the fort at Passamaquoddy. In 1783 he found employment as a teacher of French at Harvard University. In 1784, having received his patrimonial property, he purchased a tract of land in Virginia, but was prevented from settling there by the hostilities of the Indians. While surveying these lands he first met General Washington. In 1786 he purchased a farm on the banks of the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania, settled there and became naturalized. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and in the two succeeding years was a member of the Legislature, which elected him United States Senator in 1793. He took his seat, but two months later was declared ineligible because he did not take the oath of allegiance until 1785. In 1794 he aided by his tact, courage and firmness, in obtaining a peaceful settlement of the "Whiskey Insurrection." In the same year he was elected a member of Congress, and was thrice re-elected, but did not serve the fourth term in consequence of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury by President Jefferson. He was most successful in his management of the treasury department, and was acknowledged one of the first financiers of the time. He opposed the increase of the national debt, systematized the mode of disposing of the public lands, and was a zealous advocate of internal improvements. He was opposed to the War of 1812, and in 1813 retired from the cabinet to take part with Adams and Clay in the negotiations for peace with Great Britain.

In 1815, Mr. Gallatin was appointed minister to France, where he remained until 1823. In 1826 he received a similar appointment to

ALBERT GALLATIN.

the court of Great Britain. His intercourse with both governments was signalized by treaties and other measures of great benefit to the United States. In 1827 he returned to America, and for the remainder of his life resided in the city of New York. Soon after his return he prepared the argument on behalf of the United States, to be laid before the king of the Netherlands as an umpire on the Maine boundary question. An elaborate essay on the subject appeared from his pen in 1840, entitled "The Rights of the United States to the Northeastern Boundary claimed by them." In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University in New York. In 1831 he published "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States," in which he advocated a regular bank of the United States. The same year he took part in a free-trade convention held at Philadelphia. From 1831 to 1839 he was president of the National Bank of the city of New York, a position since occupied by his son.

The remainder of Mr. Gallatin's life was devoted to literature, and to ethnological and historical researches. In 1842 he was elected first president of the American Ethnological Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1843 he was chosen president of the New York Historical Society, and notwithstanding his great age continued to discharge the duties of the office until his death. During the Oregon difficulties in 1846 he published letters on the "Oregon Question," and in 1848 a pamphlet strongly opposing the Mexican War, which had a large circulation and great influence. He early turned his attention to the ethnological and philological characteristics of the American Indians. His first essay on this subject was written in 1823, at the request of Alexander Von Humboldt. He afterward produced 'Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America,' published in the second volume of "Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society," in which a resumé is given of extensive researches in family classification and language. To this work may be added his "Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America," as published in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society."

Mr. Gallatin died at his summer residence at Astoria, Long Island, opposite the city of New York, August 12, 1849, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. In person he was of medium height. His features were strongly marked, and his eye of a piercing brilliancy. "Reminiscences" of Mr. Gallatin were published by John Russell Bartlett.



Marshall P. Wilder.

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER.

THE American Wilders trace their family back to Nicholas Wilder, a military chieftain in the army of the Earl of Richmond, who fought and won the battle of Bosworth in 1485. Thomas Wilder came from England, in company with his brother Edward, and his widowed mother, Martha Wilder, and settled in Lancaster, Massachusetts, about 1638. Thomas Wilder died in 1667. His lineal descendants rendered meritorious services to the country in the Indian wars, in the Revolution, and in Shay's rebellion. Nathaniel Wilder, his son, was killed by Indians at Lancaster in July, 1704. Ephraim Wilder, son of Nathaniel, was wounded in a fight with the Indians at Lancaster in 1707, and died in the same town in 1769. Captain Ephraim Wilder, grandson of Nathaniel, was one of the delegates to the State Convention of Massachusetts, held in 1788, and voted in favor of adopting the Constitution of the United States. He was the father of Samuel Locke Wilder, and grandfather of Marshall Pinckney Wilder, who is thus of the eighth American generation, reckoning the first maternal immigrant ancestor as the first.

Marshall Pinckney Wilder was born at Rindge, New Hampshire, September 22, 1798. He was sent to school at the early age of four years. At twelve he entered the New Ipswich Academy. At sixteen he was requested to choose preparation for agricultural, mercantile, or collegiate life. In his choice to be a farmer, he is indebted in no small degree for the mental and physical energy so remarkably characteristic of his long and beneficent career. His father's business increased so much, however, that Marshall was taken into the store, and soon acquired such habits of industry and mastery of detail, that he was admitted to partnership as soon as he had attained his majority. He removed to Boston in 1825, began business in Union Street, under the firm of Wilder & Payson, pursued the same business under the firm of Wilder & Smith, in North Market Street, and next in his own name at No. 3, Central Wharf. In 1837 he became a partner in the commission house of Parker, Blanchard & Wilder, Water Street, and afterward in that of Parker, Wilder & Co., Winthrop Square. They were burned out in the Boston conflagration of November 9, 1872, but soon

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER.

afterward resumed business. Through all the checkered fortunes of mercantile life, and in all the commercial crises of the past half-century, Marshall P. Wilder has never failed to meet his pecuniary obligations. But trade and wealth were not the all-engrossing pursuits of his mind; he devoted all his leisure hours to horticultural and agricultural pursuits; gardens, green-houses, and fruit-trees have all been sources of purest pleasure. He has cultivated his own grounds, imported seeds, plants, and trees, and by personal example striven to stimulate agriculture, and to raise the rank of husbandmen in the social scale. Massachusetts to-day owes much of her wealth, comfort, and innocent gratifications to his example and instructions.

In 1840, Mr. Wilder was chosen President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The corner-stone of their elegant hall, in School Street, was laid September 14, 1844, in presence of a large assemblage, and in his address on that occasion, said: "Be it remembered that to this society the community are indebted for the foundation and consecration of Mount Auburn Cemetery." At the convention of fruit-growers, which was held in New York, October 10, 1848, a national society was organized, which now bears the name of the American Pomological Society, Mr. Wilder was chosen its first President, and still retains the office. He assisted in the organization of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, in February, 1849, when he was chosen President and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Vice-President, the State Board of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and the United States Agricultural Society, of which he was President.

In January, 1868, Mr. Wilder was solicited to take the office of President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, made vacant by the death of that illustrious statesman, Governor John A. Andrew. He consented, was unanimously elected, and still holds the position. In 1869 he made a tour in the south, for the purpose of examining its resources; and in 1870 visited California. The results of his observations have been given to the public in lectures before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, the Boston Mercantile Library Association, Amherst College, Dartmouth College, the merchants of Philadelphia, and in other places.

As a zealous patron and promoter of the noblest of all material sciences, his name must ever shine brilliantly in the pages which record the history of human progress and improvement. His work will have its interpreter on every hill-side and in every valley where rural taste and refinement are found. He still retains many official positions.

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Thomas A Edison

THOMAS ALVA EDISON.

Among the many ingenious men brought to public knowledge by electric art, no one has excited more genuine interest than Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J. He was born at Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847, of parents whose ancestors came from Holland. Going to the public schools until the age of fourteen, he then began to sell newspapers upon the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway, and first used the telegraph to bulletin at the various stations ahead the features of the morning news, which in those war days were likely to be startling enough. An operator taught him how to telegraph; then, to perfect his knowledge, he and a companion erected a short line between their houses at their own expense, which was small, since young Edison made everything himself, instruments and all. Battery material was dear, and to save cost he betook himself to experiment. He had seen sparks emitted from a cat's back; he inserted a tom-cat in the circuit, using the fore and hind feet as electrodes. The connections, after some resistance, having been duly made, he tried to start an induced current by rubbing the cat's back. But it would not work the line and was abandoned. The experiment illustrated the humor of the man. Then young Edison got some type and a press, set it up in the baggage car, and printed the "Grand Trunk Herald" every day on the express train. When this came to an end, he started a chemical laboratory, and experimented until he set the car afire, when he and his laboratory were ignominiously bundled out. After that he was employed as a railway telegraph operator, and then went to Cincinnati in the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It was here that his penchant for experimenting began to be so strongly manifested. The results were that he patented the duplex machine, by which two dispatches could be transmitted on the same wire at the same time. In 1872 the quadruplex system of telegraphy was got into shape by him, by which four messages can be sent simultaneously on one wire, two one way and two the other, and which is in daily use now. This was quickly followed by other very important inventions.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON.

the "Electro-Motograph," the "Edison Universal Printer," the "Electric Pen," the "Domestic Telegraph Call," the "Chemical Automatic Recording Telegraph," are only a few of the subjects to which he has applied his thoughts.

Three very important inventions of his are the "Carbon Telephone," the "Phonograph," and the "Electric Light."

These with other patents now bring him in a large revenue, and the Western Union Telegraph Company pay him a good yearly bonus for the simple refusal of the first right to buy any and all of his discoveries which relate to telegraphy. Some idea of Mr. Edison's prolific brain may be gathered from the number of his patents. Of these there have been issued to him since 1870 over two hundred.

He has now one of the amplest laboratories and the finest array of assisting machinery to be found in connection with scientific inquiry. "His laboratory is a wonderful place. Down stairs are his office and unpacking room, where are hosts of books and steam engines and machinery, where the best workmen turn for him the delicate parts of iron and brass which are to be put together in his cunning constructions. Upstairs is the work-room. Plenty of windows give light and air and a pleasant view. Gearing from the engine can be attached anywhere needed. Telegraph wires run to New York and Washington, and a circuit of 3,000 miles can be secured, if necessary, to ascertain whether some designed improvement which works well enough in the laboratory, will cope with conditions of long out-door lines. Everywhere are the implements and evidences of his craft, batteries, insulated wires, gas jets innumerable, the gas being made on the premises, telegraph machines, telescopes, microscopes, spectroscopes, and the tables are crowded with parts of new models and fragments of old machines."

Mr. Edison's tall form is somewhat bent with much stooping over his work, and his brown hair is streaked with gray. He wears no beard or mustache, and in rest would hardly be called a handsome man; but when he speaks, the face instantly speaks too, and the keen blue eyes, far apart, light up with quick and happy intelligence. Careless in matters of personal appearance, deaf enough to give him an abstracted look, fond of fun, quick and facile at caricature, abstemious and simple in his habits, happy only in his laboratory and his home near by, reckless of money when applied to his scientific needs, regarding time as the one precious thing, he is a man of such strong characteristics as make an indelible impress upon the world wherever he goes.



Greene

CHRISTOPHER GREENE.

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER GREENE was a descendant of John Greene who emigrated from Wiltshire, England, to Plymouth, Mass.; from whence he removed to Providence, R. I., in 1637, and soon afterward settled in Warwick, R. I., where, May 12, 1737, Christopher, the son of the Hon. Philip Greene, was born. His life before entering the army, was mostly spent at Centreville, R. I. He married Miss Anne Lippitt of Warwick in 1758, and represented his town for several years (1770-'72) in the State Legislature. In 1774, a military company, noted later for its Revolutionary officers, was established at East Greenwich, R. I., styled the "Kentish Guards," of which Greene was chosen a lieutenant. In May, 1775, he was appointed by the Legislature a major in the army created for the defence of the State, under the command of his distinguished cousin and intimate friend, Gen. Nathanael Greene. But he preferred to accept the office of captain in the regiment organized by the General Assembly for the Continental Service, which opened to him a field for more active usefulness. He marched to Cambridge, Mass., and was there appointed by Washington to command the first battalion of Arnold's army, formed for a secret expedition against Quebec. His constant presence and cheerful voice inspired the courage and hope of his men throughout their fearful sufferings in traversing the wilderness of Maine. In the attack upon Quebec, December 31, 1775, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene took a conspicuous part, at the head of an assaulting column of Infantry.

The early death of General Montgomery, however, was a serious misfortune, and, after three hours of hard fighting within the city, Greene and his command were compelled to surrender. The eight months of prison life in Canada passed heavily with him. His thoughts were constantly with his suffering country, and his uppermost desire was to again draw his sword in her behalf. Once, on seeing the British flag waving above him, his self-possession forsook him, and he exclaimed, with emphatic tone, "I will never again be taken prisoner alive!" The value of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, and of his fellow-officers, were fully appreciated by General Washington, and in a letter to Governor Cooke, of Rhode Island, dated: "Head-

CHRISTOPHER GREENE.

Quarters, Harlem Heights, October 12, 1776," he stated, that their behavior and merit, as well as the severities they had experienced in the Canada Expedition, entitled them to particular notice, and recommended that, in the new levies then about to be raised by the State, vacancies should be reserved for them, to be filled upon their exchange.

After being exchanged, and holding the majority, briefly, in Varnum's regiment, he became its colonel; and, October 7, 1777, was placed by Washington in command of the highly-important post of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, on the Delaware River. The position was attacked, on the 22d of that month, by a large body of Hessians under Count Donop, who, after a fierce and desperate fight, were driven back defeated, with heavy loss, including their commander. The gallant defence of this fort gave to Colonel Greene a prominent military reputation, and Congress was prompt to recognize the brilliant deed by passing a Resolution, November 4, 1777: "That an elegant sword be provided by the Board of War, and presented to Colonel Greene." From 1778 to 1780 he was employed with Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, and Major Ward, in Rhode Island, in raising a regiment (partly composed of colored men), which was stationed at East Greenwich, R. I., for some time previous, as well as subsequent to General Sullivan's Expedition upon Rhode Island. Colonel Greene was acting brigadier-general under Sullivan in the spirited battles of the 28th to the 30th of August, 1778, and his regiment (the First Rhode Island), Major Ward commanding, rendered valuable service in covering Sullivan's retreat from the Island when closely pressed by the enemy. In the Spring of 1781 he returned to the headquarters of Washington, and on the night of the 13th of May was attacked at his quarters near Points Bridge, Croton River, N. Y., by a party of refugees, overpowered after making a gallant resistance with his sword, and barbarously murdered. He was dragged by the ruffians, in a fearfully mutilated state, to a wood about a mile distant, and there left. General Washington learned, with deepest sorrow, the details of the sad fate of his beloved friend and brother in arms. His corpse was carried to the headquarters of the army on the following day, when his funeral took place amid universal grief, and he with Major Flagg, was buried in the churchyard at Crompond with military honors. The Count Rochambeau, in a letter to Governor William Greene, dated at Newport, 27th May, 1781, wrote: "Your Excellency will, I hope, be persuaded how much I lament the loss of your friend and relative, Colonel Greene. I had the greatest esteem and regard for an officer of such merit."



Samuel H. Cox.

SAMUEL HANSON COX.

REV. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D.D., LL.D., was born August 25, 1793. His father, James Cox, descended from the first settlers of Talbot County, Md., was born in Dover, Kent County, Del., December 28, 1766, and died in the city of Philadelphia January 4, 1801, at the early age of thirty-four years. His mother was a native of Philadelphia. They were both members of the Society of Friends; were married February 13, 1791; removed from Philadelphia March 23, 1792, to Rahway, N. J., where, Samuel H. Cox was born. His father at that time was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York. His mother and family—three sons and two daughters—after their bereavement returned to Philadelphia. Here Samuel attended school until 1811, when he went to Newark, N. J., in order to study law with the late William Halsey. He prosecuted his studies with avidity and success, till November, 1812, when the subject of religion became chief in his thoughts, engaged his affections, and resulted in the change of his profession from law to theology. His studies in divinity were partly under the direction of the late Dr. Richards, of Newark, and afterward under that of the late Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, of Philadelphia. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New York, in 1816, and ordained by the Presbytery of New Jersey, at Mendham, N. J., July 1, 1817. He remained the only pastor at Mendham until the autumn of 1820, when he removed to New York City, having accepted a call from the Spring Street Presbyterian church, on a salary much less than his income at Mendham. He soon obtained great prominence in the denomination.

His health being affected by great labors, he sailed for Europe, April 10, 1833, and travelled extensively in Great Britain and Ireland, also in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, returning at the expiration of seven months with improved health.

Dr. Cox took an active part in the inauguration of the abolition

SAMUEL HANSON COX.

movement, and during the riots was one of the sufferers by a mob, and his house was sacked July 10, 1834. In 1835, he removed to Auburn, N. Y., having accepted the professorship of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, where he remained until May, 1837, when he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was active in all the benevolent and reformatory movements of the day, and noted for the peculiar style of his eloquence, and for his rare conversational powers.

As a strong New School Presbyterian, Dr Cox was prominent in the agitation of 1837, which was followed by the division of the church into the old and new-school bodies. He had also been a leading promoter of the Evangelical Alliance. In May, 1846, he was chosen moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in August attended the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London. A resolution was introduced into that body declaring that no person holding slaves or defending slavery should be admitted to its membership. Dr. Cox denounced the resolution which would shut out from their fellowship such a noble body of Christians as the people of the Southern States of America. The resolution was voted down. On his return, Dr. Cox was wrecked on board the steamship *Great Britain*, but uninjured. During the agitation in regard to the compromise measures of 1850, he came out in favor of them. He also became Vice-president of the Southern Aid Society. His views became radical again during the late Civil War.

He is known in the literary world as the author of a large work entitled "Quakerism not Christianity," "Interviews, Memorable and Useful," and other publications.

Partially losing his voice, he was obliged to give up his charge as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, and on the last Sabbath of April, 1854, he preached a farewell sermon. Retiring from Brooklyn to Owego, N. Y., he named his residence there. Vesper Cliff, with reference to his declining years, and the sunset of life. He remained, however, but a little while, removing to Le Roy, N. Y., in 1857, where he was Chancellor of the Ingham University for the Education of young ladies. After filling this position several years he returned to New York, finally retiring to Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., where, after a long residence, he died October 2, 1880.

In appearance he was a fine, stately old gentleman, with a large, round, well-developed head, adorned with silvery hair.



James W. Diller.

CYRUS WEST FIELD.

CYRUS W. FIELD was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. His father, David Dudley Field, D.D., graduated from Yale College in 1802; studied for the ministry, and was settled at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1804, and continued pastor till 1818, when he was called to Stockbridge. In 1837 he was recalled to his old parish in Connecticut. In 1851, having reached the age of seventy, he returned once more to Stockbridge, and there passed the evening of his life, greatly respected as one of the most venerable ministers of New England.

Cyrus W. Field left his home at the age of fifteen to enter a mercantile house in New York, and a few years later was the head of a prosperous concern. Retiring from business in 1853, he travelled for seven months in South America with Mr. F. E. Church, the artist, and on his return was applied to for aid in building a telegraph line in Newfoundland. The plan was to carry the line across that island to St. John's, and there connect with a line of fast steamers, which, it was thought, could reach the nearest point in Ireland in five days. While Mr. Field was considering this proposal, and turning over the globe in his library, the thought flashed upon him, "Why not carry the line across the ocean?" In this was the germ of that project of an Atlantic telegraph to which he was to devote the next thirteen years of his life. His first step was to obtain legal authority. For this purpose he went, in March, 1854, to St. John's, Newfoundland, and obtained from the legislature of that colony a charter, granting an exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to Newfoundland, and thence to Europe. To build this overland line took nearly three years. A cable had to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One was sent out from England in 1855, but the first attempt to lay it was a failure. The next year a second attempt was made with success. In that year (1856) Mr. Field went to London, and there succeeded in organizing the first "Atlantic Telegraph Company," and raising the necessary money to carry out the

CYRUS WEST FIELD.

project, subscribing himself for more than one-quarter of the entire capital. The English and American governments gave their aid in the use of ships. The first attempt to lay the cable across the Atlantic Ocean was made in 1857, but failed. The attempt was renewed the following year, but failed the second time. The third attempt proved successful, and in August, 1858, messages were sent from shore to shore. The first one was "England and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." The Queen and the President of the United States exchanged congratulations. The American people were in a frenzy of enthusiasm, but it was short-lived, for it was hardly three weeks before the cable began to mutter fitfully, and at last lay silent in the depths of the sea. Many doubted whether there had ever been a message across the ocean, and the whole subject became one for incredulity and ridicule. Three years after, the American war commenced; the nation absorbed in its own affairs had no time for commercial enterprises, but Mr. Field was not idle; he was constantly crossing and recrossing the Atlantic, and addressing Chambers of Commerce and Public Meetings in England and the United States, the result being a renewal of the undertaking. A new and better cable was constructed, and coiled on board the *Great Eastern*, which was placed under the command of Captain, now Sir James, Anderson. She sailed in 1865 with every prospect of success, and all went well till over 1,200 miles had been laid, when in a sudden lurch of the great ship the cable was broken. The bottom of the sea was dragged for days in vain, and the great ship took her way back to England. The attempt was abandoned for that year. But in the summer of 1866 it was renewed, and this time with complete success. The *Great Eastern* returned to mid-ocean in search of the cable lost the year before, and, after weeks of effort, succeeded in lifting it to the surface and, joining it to six hundred miles of cable reserved for the purpose, carried it safely to land. The success was complete, and in both countries honors were showered upon the leaders of the expedition. Besides innumerable congratulations, Mr. Field received the unanimous thanks of Congress, with a gold medal. The French Exposition of 1867 awarded him the Grand Medal, its highest award. Since 1877 Mr. Field has devoted himself to the establishment in New York of the system of Elevated Railroads, which have supplied a want long felt, and proved an inestimable blessing to the city. He has still one dream of his life, to lay a telegraphic cable across the Pacific, and thus complete the circuit of the globe.





Geo W. Geary

JOHN WHITE GEARY.

JOHN W. GEARY, soldier and politician, was born near the little village of Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1819. A log cabin sheltered him in boyhood. After the usual preliminary course, entered Jefferson College, but owing to the death of his father he was obliged to leave before graduating. That he might provide for his mother's immediate wants, he taught school for a time, and by frugality was also enabled to complete his education. After a short experience in a wholesale business house in Pittsburg, he commenced the study of civil engineering, for which he had early developed a fondness. He subsequently read law, and was admitted to practise. But an opportunity opening for employment as an engineer in Kentucky, he was engaged in surveying, and acting as the joint agent of the State and the Green River Railroad Company. He soon after became Assistant Superintendent and Engineer of the Allegheny and Portage Railroad in his own State.

In the Mexican War he joined the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel. It joined General Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and became a part of Quitman's division. His first action was at the Pass of La Hoya, and in the storming of Chapultepec. In the action at Garita de Belen he displayed such intrepidity that General Quitman assigned him to the command of the city of Mexico after its capture, and promoted him to be Colonel of his regiment.

Removing to San Francisco after the war, President Polk appointed him Postmaster, with authority to establish offices, routes, and appoint postmasters—being, in effect, a Deputy Postmaster-General on the Pacific coast. Upon his retirement from the office the citizens of San Francisco elected him First Alcalde. He was re-elected Alcalde, and when, in the following year, the Mexican forms gave place to American, he was chosen the first Mayor of the city. In 1852 he returned to Pennsylvania, devoting himself to improved stock-raising and farming in his native county. Three years later he was called to Washington by President Pierce, and asked to take the Governorship of Utah. This he declined. But when, a short time afterward, he was urged by

JOHN WHITE GEARY.

the Chief Magistrate to take the helm on the troubled waters of Kansas, he recognized the opportunity for great usefulness, and promptly accepted it. On retiring from Kansas in 1857, he returned to Pennsylvania and resumed his agricultural pursuits.

On the breaking out of the great civil war in 1861, he tendered his services to the Government. President Lincoln commissioned him to organize a regiment under the first call for volunteers. His command joined Banks's corps at Maryland Heights, and on October 16, 1861, was fought the battle of Bolivar. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General April 25, 1862. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, and on the fields of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, his command was actively engaged with the Confederate forces. In the fall of 1863 he was transferred to the Army of the Southwest, under command of General Grant. A number of engagements followed, and in the battle of Wauhatchie, his eldest son, Captain Edward R. Geary, fell while sighting a gun—a bullet piercing his forehead.

On the 24th of November, on Lookout Mountain, or, as it is termed, in "The Battle above the Clouds," General Geary's command was selected to make the attack, and fully sustained its well-earned reputation, driving the enemy before it, and capturing 2,100 prisoners and a large amount of ammunition and stores. In the Atlanta Campaign, in the spring of 1864, he participated in the battles of Mill Creek and Snake Gaps, May 8th; Resaca, May 15th; New Hope Church, May 26th, and for eight days following; Pine Hill, June 15th; Muddy Creek, June 27th; Nose's Creek, June 19th; Kolb's Farm, June 22d; Kenesaw, June 27th; Marietta, July 3d; Peach-tree Creek, July 20th; and the siege of Atlanta, which culminated September 2d in the capture of that city. In the "March to the Sea," he led his division with unbroken success, and after the fall of Fort McAllister he received the surrender of the city of Savannah, and was appointed Military Governor by General Sherman.

In 1866 General Geary was nominated and elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania for a term of three years. At its close he was re-elected for a second term. His messages abound in recommendations for correcting abuses in legislating and in administering affairs. In January, 1873, his gubernatorial labors closed. He at once entered upon extensive business projects; but on the morning of Saturday, the 8th day of February, at Harrisburg, while seated at the breakfast-table with his family, his head dropped upon his breast, and without a struggle he expired.



Amos Eaton

AMOS EATON.

THE naturalist and geologist, Amos Eaton, was born at Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., May 17, 1776. His father was a farmer, and highly respected citizen of that town. The son early manifested superior ability, and his aspirations were for a wider field of action. He was selected to deliver an oration on the 4th of July, 1790, when but fourteen years of age, which was a creditable performance. About this time, having acted as chain-bearer in surveying some land, he resolved on learning the surveyor's art. He soon interested a skilful blacksmith in his behalf, who agreed to work for him at night, if he would "blow and strike" by day. An accurately constructed needle (magnetized from kitchen tongs) and a good working chain were the result of several weeks' work. This circumstance in his life, doubtless, gave rise to the remark found in "Silliman's Journal," that "in 1791 he was an apprenticed blacksmith." The bottom of an old pewter plate, well smoothed, polished, and graduated, made a pretty good compass case; so that when sixteen years old, he was in the field with his home-made instruments, doing little jobs of surveying in the neighborhood. With the encouragement of his parents he fitted for college, and was graduated at Williams College, in 1799, with a high reputation for his scientific attainments. He commenced the study of law with Elisha Williams, in Columbia County, and subsequently continued his studies in New York, in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman. It was at this period, under the instruction of Dr. David Hosack and Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, that he first became especially interested in the study of botany and other natural sciences. He was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Albany, October 30, 1802, and soon after established himself as a lawyer and land-agent in Catskill, N. Y. Here he remained several years; his position affording him good opportunities for cultivating his growing taste for the natural sciences. Here he gave his first course of popular lectures on botany, and prepared a small elementary treatise on the subject. [E

AMOS EATON.

resolved to abandon the practice of law, and to devote himself to science. With this end in view he attended lectures at New Haven, in 1815. In 1817 he returned to Williamstown, and gave courses of lectures on botany, mineralogy, and geology, to volunteer classes of the students. The first edition of his "Manual of Botany" was published this year. He continued his public lectures in the large towns of New England and New York. In 1818 Governor Dewitt Clinton invited him to Albany, and he gave a course of lectures before the members of the Legislature. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the Medical College at Castletown, Vt. In 1820, and 1821, under the patronage of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, he made geological and agricultural surveys of the counties of Rensselaer and Albany, and also a geological survey of the district of country on the line of the Erie Canal. In 1824 the Hon. Mr. Van Rensselaer established at Troy, N. Y., a school of science called the Rensselaer School, placing Mr. Eaton at its head as "Senior Professor." Here he continued his labors through the remainder of his life, publishing, at different times, several scientific works, required for his own pupils, as well as for the general advancement of science. Among them, a "Philosophical Instructor," "Manual of Botany;" "Chemical Instructor;" "Zoological Text Book;" "Geological Text-Book;" "Botanical Grammar and Dictionary;" "Art without Science," etc., etc.

In the history of Natural Science on this Continent the name of Amos Eaton deserves honorable mention. It was he who, finding the Natural Sciences in the hands of the learned few, by means of his popular lectures, simplified text-books, and practical instructions, threw them broadcast to the many. For his efforts the country owes him a debt of gratitude. Many of his pupils have been for years among the most justly distinguished scientific men of the country. Scientific men of to-day are finding that many of their conclusions were anticipated by Professor Eaton. He died in Troy, N. Y., May 6, 1842, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. A massive granite monument marks his burial-place in the cemetery at Troy, N. Y., placed there in 1874 by the Alumni of the Rensselaer Institute, and at the same time a memorial window was set in the Hall of the Institute. May 17, 1876, the centennial of his birth was celebrated with a torchlight procession, speeches, music, etc. Of Professor Eaton's sons, several of them educated by their father to follow him in the walks of science, none are now living. His two daughters still live in New Haven, where several of his grandchildren also make their home.



Zimmerman

JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW, LL.D., was born in Windham, Cumberland County, Me., May 31, 1818. He was descended from a respectable Anglo-Saxon ancestry. The family is one of the oldest in New England, Robert and Grace Andrew having settled in Rowley Village—now Boxford, Mass., about the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. John Andrew, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, removed from Salem, Mass., near the close of the Revolutionary War, to a frontier settlement on the Presumpscot River, originally named New Marblehead, but subsequently Windham; here his father, Jonathan Andrew, was born in 1782.

Young Andrew attended various schools until the spring of 1834, when he entered, in his sixteenth year, the freshman class, in Bowdoin College. Graduating in 1837 he soon after commenced the study of law in Boston, where in 1840 he was admitted to the bar. In the memorable Presidential Campaign of 1840 he advocated in many effective public addresses the election of General William Henry Harrison.

By his unflinching opposition to the Fugitive-slave Law in 1850, Mr. Andrew came more distinctly before the public as a persistent advocate of antislavery measures; and by his powerful arguments in 1854, in defence of the parties indicted for the rescue of Anthony Burns; in the following year, on behalf of the British consul, against the charge of violating the laws of neutrality during the Crimean War; and for a writ of *habeas corpus*, testing the legality of the imprisonment of the free State officers at Topeka, Kansas, 1856; and in 1859 most intrepidly reasserted his principles by procuring counsel for the defence of John Brown, in Virginia. Though always interested in political matters, it was not until 1858 that he would consent to become a candidate for office. In that year he was elected one of the members from Boston to the Massachusetts Legislature.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Andrew headed the delegation sent from Massachusetts to the Republican Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. Upon his return he accepted the Republican nomination for Governor, and was elected by a large popular

JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

vote, his majority over all other candidates being nearly forty thousand, and on the fifth day of January, 1861, Massachusetts inaugurated him as her twenty-first Governor from the adoption of the Constitution. Anticipating the conflict between the government and the seceding States he early took measures to place the militia of Massachusetts on a footing of efficiency; and within a week after the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, he despatched five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen, and a battery of artillery to the assistance of the government. He subsequently took an active part in raising and equipping the Massachusetts contingent of three years' volunteers. In November, 1861, he was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts. He responded with alacrity to the call of the President in May, 1862, for militia regiments to protect Washington, and in this service, and on other occasions, made repeated visits to Washington and other places, frequently conferring with the government officers on National affairs. He took an active part in the conference held by the Governors of the loyal States at Altoona, Penn., in September, 1862, and prepared the address which they subsequently presented to the President, and was one of the most urgent in impressing upon the administration the necessity of emancipating the slaves, and of accepting the services of colored troops. Mr. Andrew was successively re-elected Governor in 1862-3-4. He retired from the office in January, 1866, having positively declined a re-election, and resumed the practice of the law. He also declined an offer of the Presidency of Antioch College, Ohio. He presided over the first National Unitarian Convention held in 1865, and was a leader of its conservative wing. In the midst of all his labors for the maintenance of a patriotic and loyal position for his State during the great war, he yet found time to devote to the advancement of education, literature, science, religion; to the encouragement of industrial and commercial enterprise, and to the improvement of the charitable and correctional institutions.

Governor Andrew was elected President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, January 3, 1866; and on January 4, 1867, delivered before that Society a most eloquent anniversary address. In April of the same year he made his elaborate argument on "The Errors of Prohibition." In the summer following he visited the British Provinces. He died in Boston, Mass., October 30, 1867.

Governor Andrew was in the prime of manhood, of middle stature, and an erect and somewhat portly figure. In private life he was much esteemed for amiability and active benevolence.



Geo. Bancroft

GEORGE BANCROFT.

GEORGE BANCROFT, an American historian and statesman, was born in the town of Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, where his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., had been settled for many years. Dr. Bancroft, the elder, as a parent who had risen from the humble pursuits of a farmer's boy to a distinguished rank in the pulpit, and a reputation as a man of letters, was not likely to neglect the education of his son. We accordingly find him training the young George with care, and early placing him at the Academy of Dr. Abbott, at Exeter, N. H. In 1813 he entered Harvard College, and graduated with distinction in the class of 1817. In the following year he went to Europe, and in the Göttingen University, where he remained for two years, he availed himself of the best opportunities of literary culture under the most learned professors of the time, and was there awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1820 he repaired to Berlin where he continued his studies. In 1821 he made an extended tour through Germany and other parts of Europe. In 1822 he returned to America, and for one year was Tutor of Greek in Harvard University. During this year he was licensed to preach, and in fact delivered several sermons; but he soon abandoned the intention of following his father's profession, a love of literature proving the stronger attachment. In 1823, in conjunction with Dr. J. G. Cogswell, he established the Round Hill School at Northampton Mass. He published at this time his translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and a small volume of poems, and he was also busily meditating and collecting materials for a History of the United States. In 1826 he delivered at Northampton an oration, in which he avowed his principles to be for universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy. He was elected in 1830, without his knowledge, to the legislature of Massachusetts, but refused to take his seat, and the year after he declined a nomination. In 1834 appeared the first volume of his "History of the United States from the Discovery of the American Continent." In 1835 he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he resided three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed by

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President Van Buren to the collectorship of the port of Boston. In 1840 the third volume of his history was published. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected. After the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency in 1845, Mr. Bancroft entered the cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. He signalized his administration of this office by the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and held this distinguished office till 1849. He returned to the United States that year, took up his residence in the city of New York, and began to prepare for the press the fourth and fifth volumes of his history, which were published in 1852. The sixth volume was issued in 1854, the seventh in 1858, and the eighth in 1860. In February, 1866, at the request of Congress, he delivered an address in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The ninth volume of his history also appeared during that year. On May 14, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia, and accepted the office; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German Empire. Under his auspices important treaties concerning the naturalization of Germans in America were concluded with the various States of the Confederation, in February, 1868. In August of the same year Mr. Bancroft received from the University of Bonn the honorary degree of Doctor Juris, and in September, 1870, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation at the University of Göttingen. In 1874 he resigned his diplomatic post, returned to the United States for the last time and became a resident of Washington, D. C., where he devoted himself to his historical labors. The tenth volume completing the Revolutionary period appeared in that year. A careful revision and condensation of the whole work was issued in 1876 in six volumes, as the "Centenary Edition."

On October 3, 1880, Mr. Bancroft, at the good old age of four score years, appropriately celebrated the event at his picturesque summer residence in Newport, R. I., by giving the finishing touches to his life work, begun in 1825, "The History of the United States from the discovery of America to the Inauguration of our Federal Constitutional system in 1789."

Mr. Bancroft is a member of many foreign learned societies, and also of the American Geographical Society, of which he has been President; the New York Historical, the American Ethnological, and many other societies.



Rob. Lincoln, of B.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP.

AMERICAN history can boast no more honorable name than that of WINTHROP. From the great leader of the Puritan Colony to New England through all the subsequent generations, the obligation of nobility has been fairly met and fully honored. The descendant of John Winthrop of Massachusetts in the sixth generation still bears to the front the family banner with thorough loyalty and conspicuous fidelity to the traditions of his house.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, LL.D., was born in Boston, on the 12th of May, 1809. He was the son of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Lindall Winthrop, and his mother was a daughter of Sir John Temple (Franklin's English associate) and a grand-daughter of Governor James Bowdoin. Young Winthrop was a scholar at the Latin school, and as a "medal boy" received the gift of a set of books from the authorities of his native city. He entered Harvard College at the age of fifteen and graduated in 1828. He then studied law with Daniel Webster for three years, but never engaged actively in the legal profession. With a fortune which enabled him to pursue his ends at leisure and according to his own inclination, he inherited a taste for public life, in which his subsequent success amply justified his youthful choice. As a young man he was interested in military affairs, and at one time was Captain of the Boston Light Infantry. In 1834 he was chosen a Representative to the General Court, and after three years of service on the floor he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, probably the youngest speaker the House ever had. He was re-elected Speaker in the two following years, and in 1840 was chosen a Representative to Congress, as a member of the Whig party, to which he belonged as long as it existed. After seven years' service, he was chosen Speaker of the National House of Representatives for the session of 1847-'49. Mr. Winthrop represented his native city in Congress nearly ten years; longer than any one of his predecessors since the organization of the Federal Government. In 1850, when Mr. Webster resigned his seat in the Senate to take the portfolio of Secretary of State in Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, Mr. Winthrop was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP.

In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and received 60,000 votes, the other two candidates respectively receiving 40,000 and 30,000. This failure to receive a majority, as required by the constitution of the State at that time, threw the election into the Legislature, in which he was defeated by a coalition of the minority parties. Mr. Winthrop's public life has been characterized as being "as remarkable for the early period at which his political activity ended as for the early age at which he entered it. The last political office which he held was at the head of the Massachusetts Electoral College, which, in 1854, gave the vote of the State to General Winfield Scott. This retirement was of his own free will. He might have held many a public post of honor and honored the position had he cared to, but the turmoil and violence of political struggles became distasteful to him, and he preferred the independence of private life."

Mr. Winthrop is still active in the service of several literary, scientific and benevolent associations and the administration of important trusts. Among these the Massachusetts Historical Society has been honored by his Presidency for a quarter of a century, during which its progress and prosperity have been constant and abiding. At no former period of its history has the duty of the Society been more clearly understood or its work more thoroughly done, and it may be safely reckoned among the most useful labors of his life that he has brought into its due prominence among the educational institutions of the State an association devoted to objects which rarely command the interest and influence which justly belong to them. His relations to George Peabody's great benefactions, and the deep interest he manifests in that for the Southern schools, deserve to be most honorably mentioned.

The record of Mr. Winthrop's life and public services is really to be found in his published works. His addresses and speeches fill three large octavo volumes for the period between 1835 and 1880, nearly half a century of active intellectual exercise of great gifts and conspicuous ability. This is not the place to attempt description or analysis of these brilliant contributions to the history and literature of our country. Often called into service as the recurrence of grand anniversaries of public men and events has demanded grand power of eloquence fitly to recall the memories of our heroic past, and to mark the lessons for the present and future generations, Mr. Winthrop has never failed to dignify the occasion—to rise to the height of the great argument and justify the ways of Providence in history. A thorough Christian gentleman and scholar, all his works will praise him.



Your faithful friend.
Elihu Burritt.

ELIHU BURRITT.

ELIHU BURRITT, an American scholar and reformer, was born in New Britain, Conn., December 8, 1810, and was the youngest son in a family of ten children, numbering five sons and five daughters. All who bear the name of Burritt are descended from William Burritt, who came from Glamorganshire, and settled down in Stratford, Conn., and died there in 1651. In the war for American independence, Elihu Burritt, the grandfather, at forty-five, and Elihu, the father of the subject of our sketch, at sixteen years of age, shouldered muskets. The father of Elihu Burritt plied the shoemaker's hammer and awl during the winter weeks and rainy days, and the hoe and sickle in summer. His son adopted and followed a wider diversity of occupation, and could say at fifty, no man in America had handled more tools in manual labor than himself. Soon after the death of his father, in 1828, he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith in New Britain, and followed that occupation for several years. Having lost a winter's schooling at sixteen, in consequence of the long illness of his father, he resolved to make up the loss, at twenty-one, and assisted and encouraged by his elder brother, Elijah, devoted himself for three months to mathematics, Latin, and French, and then returned to the anvil, and endeavored to perform double labor for six months to make up the time lost, pecuniarily, in study. A desire to read the scriptures in the original led him to philological studies, in the intervals of labor, and he soon mastered several languages. He removed to New Haven for a short time to enjoy the advantages derived from the vicinity of Yale College. He returned to New Britain, but the fame of his learning had travelled before him, and he was requested to take charge of an academy in a neighboring town. Close application seriously affected his health, so, at the end of a year's teaching, he accepted the occupation of a commercial traveller for a manufacturer in New Britain, and followed it for a considerable time. His next change was to commence business, a grocery and provision store, unfortunately, just before the great commercial crash of 1837, which swept over the whole country. Having lost all his property, he went to Worcester, Mass., where he not only

ELIHU BURRITT.

obtained ready employment at the anvil, but also access to the large and rare library of the Antiquarian Society there, and while still plying his trade studied the principal ancient and modern languages. At about this time Mr. Burritt was familiarly spoken of as "the Learned Blacksmith," and in the winter of 1841 he was often invited to appear before the public as a lecturer. Thus passed his time for the next two years; in the winter lecturing, in summer working and studying. In 1844, at Worcester, he started a weekly paper, called "The Christian Citizen," devoted to the anti-slavery cause, peace, temperance, etc.

Mr. Burritt sailed for England in May, 1846. While there he developed the basis of an international association, called "The League of Universal Brotherhood," whose design was to employ all legitimate means for the abolition of war throughout the world. He edited for a short time a paper called the "Peace Advocate," and published a periodical tract, the "Bond of Brotherhood." In September, 1847, Mr. Burritt first developed the proposition of a universal Ocean Penny Postage. He was constantly engaged in writing and lecturing, and took a prominent part in all the European peace congresses. In promulgating and advocating his views and plans of compensated emancipation, he, for a year, while in London, assumed the editorship of a monthly periodical called "The Citizen of the World." This was published in Philadelphia and somewhat extensively circulated. After a year's stay in England he returned to America, and spent several winters in travelling and advocating his plan. This project had gained some popularity when the "John Brown's raid" suddenly closed the door against all overtures for the peaceful extinction of slavery, and Mr. Burritt retired to his farm in New Britain. In 1863 he again visited England, lecturing on subjects of general interest, in various parts of the kingdom. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Burritt was appointed Consular Agent for the United States at Birmingham. In 1870 he left England, for the last time, and returned to America. The literary works of Mr. Burritt comprise: "Hand-Book of the Nations;" "A Series of National Statistics;" "Walk from London to John O'Groat's, with Notes by the Way;" "Walk from London to Land's End and Back;" "The Mission of Great Sufferings;" "Walks in the Black Country and its Green Border Land;" "Thoughts at Home and Abroad;" "Lectures and Addresses;" "Prayers and Meditations from the Psalms;" "Jacob and Joseph;" "Ten-Minute Talks;" "Sanskrit Hand-Book;" "Chips from many Blocks," etc.

Mr. Burritt died at New Britain, Conn., March 6, 1879.



Alexis Caswell.

ALEXIS CASWELL.

ALEXIS CASWELL, D.D., LL.D., was born in Taunton, Bristol Co., Mass., January 29, 1799, and his ancestor, Thomas Caswell, who came from Somersetshire, England, settled there in 1639. His grandfather, Ebenezer Caswell, married Zibiah White, the great-granddaughter of Peregrine White, who was the first born of the Pilgrims on board the Mayflower at Plymouth, November 20, 1620. His early years were passed with his father, Samuel Caswell, in agricultural pursuits and in study at the Academy in Taunton. He entered Brown University in 1818, and was graduated, with the highest honors, in 1822. The next five years he spent in Washington, D. C., as a Tutor or Professor of Languages in Columbian University, and while there studied theology under the direction of the President, Rev. Dr. Staughton. In the Fall of 1827 he went to Halifax, N. S., where he was ordained, and settled as pastor of the Granville Street Baptist Church for a year. But in August, 1828, he accepted a request to return to Providence to take charge of the First Baptist Church (of which he was a member), then under the pastoral care of the venerable Rev. Dr. Stephen Gano, who died shortly afterwards. He had been there only a few weeks when he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Brown University. In 1850 the style of his professorship was changed to that of Mathematics and Astronomy. Of the latter science he was an assiduous votary, and though he had not the advantages of an observatory, yet with such instruments as were at command, he was constantly scanning the starry heavens and watching the occultations and transits which they revealed. He also kept himself carefully informed of the progress made in the science, and was in frequent correspondence with several of its eminent promoters. With the exception of the time when he visited Europe, in 1860-'61, for scientific purposes, he discharged the laborious duties of this office for thirty-five years, to the complete satisfaction of the government and the pupils of the institution. In 1840, while Dr. Wayland was absent in Europe, Professor Caswell acted as President; and during the last three years of President Wayland's official term, Professor Caswell, under title of Regent, relieved

ALEXIS CASWELL.

him from all the anxieties of discipline, bringing to this delicate duty qualities of mind and heart which secured good order without alienating the affection of the students. His public spirit had aided in promoting and securing many improvements, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the institution making constant progress during the period of his connection with it—a progress to which his own work and character had largely contributed. He, however, continued to be closely occupied meanwhile with scientific duties and philanthropic labors in the community. At this time he was made President of the National Exchange Bank, and also of the American Screw Company in Providence.

In January, 1868, he was chosen President of Brown University, and held the office until his resignation in September, 1872. The following year he was elected a Trustee, and two years later, a Fellow in its corporation; thus continuing his connection with its management to the end of his life in that city on the 8th of January, 1877. Dr. Caswell was a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and delivered the annual address as President at Springfield in 1859. He was also one of those named in the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, which created the National Academy of Science. He actively participated in its organization, and, when its members were arranged in sections, he was assigned to that on Astronomy, Geography, and Geodesy. He also served on a committee created at the request of the Navy Department, to report upon certain questions relating to the method of preparing and publishing charts of winds and currents, and also of the sailing directions connected therewith. He was a Trustee of the Rhode Island Hospital from its foundation in 1863, and became its President in 1875. Also was a Member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the New England Historic Genealogical, and several other societies. For the last forty years of his life he kept a daily Meteorological Record, which was published monthly in the Providence Journal; and among his printed writings are "An Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University in 1835;" articles on "Whewell's Bridgewater Treatise;" "The Principle of Emulation in Connection with Education;" "On Zinc as a covering for Buildings;" "Nichol's Architecture of the Heavens;" and "The Future of Africa;" "Four Lectures on Astronomy at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., in 1858;" "Address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1859;" "Memoirs of John Barstow, and of Benjamin Silliman, LL.D.;" "Sermon on the Life and Christian Work of the Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., 1868."



Edw. Brinton

GEORGE CLINTON.

THE Clinton family is of English origin. Their ancestor, William Clinton, from whom they trace their descent in a direct line, was one of the most devoted adherents of Charles I. His grandson, Charles Clinton, emigrated to America in 1729, landing after a very tedious voyage at Cape Cod, and the following spring he removed to Ulster County, in the then colony of New York. Of the sons of Charles Clinton, Alexander, the eldest, graduated at Princeton and became a physician; Charles also studied medicine, and in the capacity of a surgeon was present at the taking of Havana in 1762, after which he returned to Ulster County where he practised his profession; James, the third son, father of the celebrated De Witt Clinton, was a soldier from his youth up, and became justly distinguished for his services as a general officer in the war of the Revolution; and George, the youngest, is the subject of our sketch.

George Clinton was born in Little Britain, in that portion of old Ulster County now called Orange County, N. Y., on the 26th day of July, 1739. He received a careful education, directed chiefly by his father and by a Scotch clergyman who was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, and at an early age signalized his enterprising character by sailing in a privateer in the French war. On his return he entered the military company of his brother James, as lieutenant, and accompanied him in Bradstreet's expedition against Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, Canada, in 1758. At the close of the French and Indian war he studied law under Chief Justice Smith, and practised with distinction till in 1768 he was elected to the Colonial Assembly, where he soon became the head of a Whig minority. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, and voted for the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. Having been appointed a brigadier-general of the militia of New York, his new duties called him away from Congress before that instrument was regularly signed. In March, 1777, he was commissioned a brigadier-general by Congress, and a month afterward he was chosen both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York,

GEORGE CLINTON.

under its Republican constitution. He accepted the former office, and the latter was filled by Mr. Van Cortlandt. Governor Clinton exercised the duties of chief magistrate for six consecutive terms, or eighteen years, and, in 1795, he was succeeded by John Jay. Both in his civil and military capacity he exhibited great energy and rendered the most essential service during the whole war. During the latter part of the year 1776, he occupied the passes and forts in the Highlands, in order to prevent the British from ascending the river. In 1777 the British were in possession of the city of New York, and it was important to them to secure the posts in the Highlands. With over three thousand men they advanced upon the posts. Governor Clinton hastened to the defence of the posts, where his brother, General James Clinton, had been left in command with but about six hundred militia. These were Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the west side of the river, opposite the lower Anthony's Nose. The two fortifications were separated from each other by a narrow stream, emptying into the Hudson. This unequal conquest ended after dark in the capture of the forts, but the Governor and many officers escaped. In 1778 the site of Fort Putnam, at West Point, was selected for a more effectual defence of the river, and he did more than any man not in service with the army, in preventing a communication between the British in Canada and the city of New York. In 1788 he presided over the convention held at Poughkeepsie to consider the Federal Constitution, the adoption of which he opposed, not deeming it sufficiently decided in favor of the sovereignty of each State. When in 1792 Washington was elected to the Presidency for the second time, Clinton received fifty electoral votes for Vice-President.

After retiring from office, in 1795, he remained in private life about five years when he was again elected Governor of New York, and in 1804 was elected Vice-President of the United States, receiving the same number of votes as Jefferson received for the Presidency. He was one of the prominent candidates for nomination to the Presidency in 1808, and received six electoral votes in opposition to Mr. Madison, but he was continued in the chair of Vice-President, with Mr. Madison as President. He was acting in discharge of the duties of his office at the time of his death. That event occurred at Washington City, April 20, 1812, when in the seventy-third year of his age.

In personal appearance prepossessing, dignified, and of moderate stature, but heavily moulded. No one name is more conspicuous than his in the early annals of New York. His patriotism was never questioned, and from first to last Washington esteemed and trusted him.



S. J. Houston V

SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT.

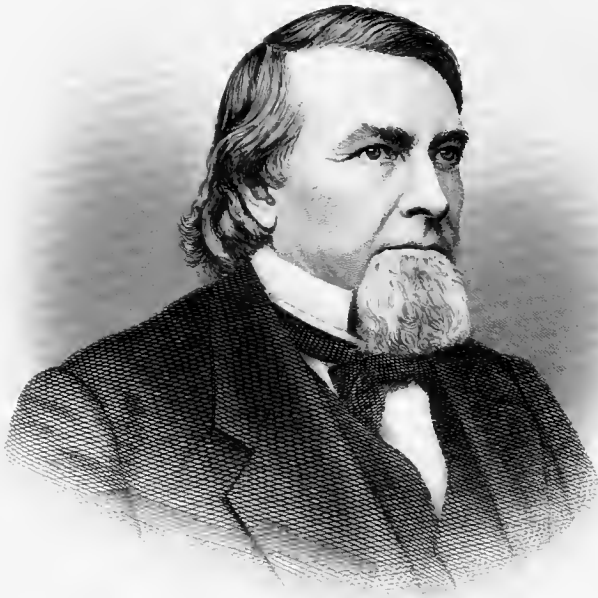
SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT, Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy, was born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803. His grandfather, Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, well known in French history as a political economist, and a representative in the Chamber of Notables and the States-General, emigrated to America in 1799.

Samuel F. Du Pont was, in 1815, when but twelve years of age, commissioned by President Madison a midshipman in the United States Navy; and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Jefferson, alluding to the appointment in a letter to his grandfather, expressed the hope that he might live to be an admiral. He sailed on his first cruise in 1817, on board the Franklin, seventy-four, under Commodore Stewart. In 1821 he was located at the Philadelphia navy yard, and in the following year he was ordered to the frigate Constitution. In 1823 he was a midshipman on board the frigate Congress. He was promoted to be a lieutenant, April 28, 1826. In 1836 he was attached to the West India squadron, and in 1839 to the Mediterranean squadron. He received his commission as commander, October 28, 1842, and in 1843 was ordered to the East India squadron. In 1845 he was ordered to the command of the frigate Congress, forty-four, at that time the flagship of Commodore R. F. Stockton, and was on the California coast at the commencement of the war with Mexico. He was soon after put in command of the sloop-of-war Cyane, in which he captured San Diego, cleared the Gulf of California of Mexican vessels, took La Paz, the capital of Lower California, assisted in the capture of Mazatlan in November, 1847, and defended Lower California against the Indians and Mexicans. In February, 1848, he landed at San José with a force of sailors and marines, marched three miles under fire, and defeated a large body of Mexicans, relieving Lieutenant Haywood's little garrison, closely besieged and about to surrender. In 1855 he was promoted to a captaincy, and in 1856 ordered to the command of the steam-frigate Minnesota, which conveyed Mr. Reed, the American minister, to China.

SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT.

He returned to the United States in 1859, having extended his cruise to Japan, India, and Arabia, and on January 1, 1861, was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he rendered important services at the breaking out of the Civil War. Having recommended the occupation of Port Royal as a central harbor or depot on the Southern coast, he was given the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and intrusted with the attack on that place. Sailing from Fortress Monroe, October 29, 1861, in the Wabash, with a fleet of fifty vessels and transports, conveying General Sherman's troops, he arrived off Port Royal, November 4th and 5th, after a violent storm. On November 7th he attacked and captured, after a severe battle of four hours, the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point defending Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina. His squadron, led by the flagship Wabash, steamed thrice in an elliptic course between the forts, firing at each in turn; this skilful disposition saved his wooden ships from material injury. He followed up this advantage vigorously, and succeeded in making the blockade more effective than before. In July, 1862, Congress passed the "Act to establish and equalize the grades of Line Officers of the United States Navy," and on the following day Captains Farragut, Goldsborough, Du Pont, and Foote were appointed rear-admirals on the active list. In April, 1863, Admiral Du Pont commanded the fleet and made a very gallant though unsuccessful attack with ironclads upon Fort Sumter. He was relieved from his command of the South American blockading squadrons in the following July, and subsequently held no active command. He died in Philadelphia, June 23, 1865.

During the intervals of more than twenty-five years of sea service, Admiral Du Pont was constantly employed on important professional duties. He was consulted by Mr. Bancroft, when secretary of the navy, and aided in the organization of the naval school at Annapolis. He served on boards convened for the purpose of making codes of rules and regulations for the government of the service, and was for three years a prominent member of the lighthouse board, taking an active part in the creation of the present system for lighting the coast. More important than any of these services, perhaps, were his investigations with reference to the introduction of floating batteries for coast defence, which were embodied in a report esteemed of so much value, that it was republished separately, and very generally consulted by officers of the engineer corps, and was also highly commended in England by Sir Howard Douglas in his standard work on naval gunnery.



C. C. Masburn

CADWALLADER GOLDEN WASHBURN.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN was born in the town of Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers served in the Revolution, the latter as an officer from the battle of Lexington to the close of the war. His elder brother, Israel Washburn, Jr., born June 6, 1813, received a classical education, studied law, and in October, 1834, was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Legislature in 1842, and was elected to the Federal House of Representatives from Maine, for the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth Congresses. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Maine, and in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln, collector of Portland. Another brother, Elihu Benjamin Washburne (who wrote his name with an *e*), born September 23, 1816, served an apprenticeship in the printing-office of the "Kennebec Journal." After this he studied law at Harvard University, and, in 1840, removing to the West, practised at Galena, Ill. He was elected as a whig to the thirty-third Congress, and was eight times re-elected. In the thirty-eighth Congress he became the "father of the House," having served a longer continuous period than any other member. He was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and, after the death of Thaddens Stevens, he also became Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, where he received the appellation of "Watch Dog of the Treasury." He had also the merit of having procured General Grant his appointment of Brigadier-General, and remained his firmest friend and supporter during all the vicissitudes of his military career. In turn, upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Washburne was appointed Secretary of State. He, however, held this position but a few days when he was appointed United States Minister to France. His heroic conduct as the Representative of the United States at Paris during the siege and the bloody commune, in the years 1870-71, cannot be too highly commended. He also became quite as much the German as the American Minister, assuming the responsibilities and arduous duties, at the request of the German Government, and by the assent of President Grant.

CADWALLADER COLDEN WASHBURN.

Cadwallader C. Washburn, the subject of our sketch, was originally a land-surveyor. In 1839 he went to Wisconsin, and settled at Mineral Point in 1842, where he practised law ten years. He was elected from that State a Representative to the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth Congresses. In the last-named Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and a member of the Special Committee of thirty-three on the State of the Union. In February, 1861, this committee made a report recommending a Constitutional Amendment making slavery perpetual. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Tappan, of New Hampshire, alone dissented from the committee, and made a minority report which set forth the origin of the secession movement, and opposed any modification of the Constitution in the interests of slavery. He was also a Delegate to the "Peace Congress" of 1861. On the breaking out of the Civil War he raised a cavalry regiment, of which he was commissioned as colonel. In July, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General, and in November a Major-General, and the whole cavalry force in Arkansas placed under his command. In February, 1863, he conducted an expedition which opened the Yazoo Pass. In March he took command of the cavalry at Memphis, and early in May proceeded to take active part in the siege of Vicksburg. In August, 1863, General Washburn, in command of the Thirteenth Corps, joined General Banks for the purpose of taking part in the Texas campaign. At the battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana, General Washburn, with his command, saved the Fourth Division, under General Burbridge, from annihilation by an overwhelming Confederate force. In November he landed on the coast of Texas with 2,800 men and compelled the evacuation of Fort Esperanza, a bomb-proof work, eased with railroad iron, surrounded by a deep moat filled with water, manned by 1,000 men, and mounting ten guns. This movement gave the Union forces control of Texas from Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered by General Grant to Annapolis to assist in reorganizing the Ninth Corps, to which he was assigned.

Returning to civil pursuits after the war, Mr. Washburn was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the fortieth Congress, during which he served on the committees on Foreign Affairs and on Expenditures on Public Buildings. Re-elected to the forty-first Congress, he served on the Committee on the Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage, and was Chairman of the Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in November, 1871.



H. Maria.

ROBERT BAIRD.

ROBERT BAIRD, D.D., the international preacher, was born near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1798. His ancestors were among the old, unbending, persecuted Scotch Covenanters, and his grandfather emigrated to America. Robert was a farmer's boy. His early days were spent like those of all farmers' boys. He ploughed and hoed, and "did the chores," and during the winter months attended the village school, working as faithfully at geography and arithmetic, as in summer on furrow and sod. After a preparatory course he entered Washington College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1816, but spent most of the senior year at Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1818. He spent a year at Bellefonte, as principal of an academy. From Bellefonte he went directly to Princeton Theological Seminary, where he pursued his studies for three years. During the last year of his theological studies he was tutor in the college. From 1822 to 1828 he was principal of a classical academy founded by himself at Princeton. In 1827 he took a prominent part in a movement, which proved entirely successful, to supply every family in the State of New Jersey that might be destitute of one, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. In April, 1828, he was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and engaged in the service of the New Jersey Missionary Society. From 1829 to 1834 he was general agent for the American Sunday-school Union, in which capacity he travelled repeatedly through every State in the Union. In February, 1835, Mr. Baird sailed for Europe, where he remained for three years, engaged in religious and philanthropic labors. His efforts to revive the protestant faith in Southern, and to promote the cause of temperance in Central and Northern Europe, insured him a very cordial reception from the monarchs to whom he was presented in visits to Northern Europe in 1836 and 1837, and the king and prince royal of Prussia, the king of Sweden and Denmark, Nicholas of Russia, and the kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg. In 1838 he returned to the United States, where he remained a little more than a year, and then returned to Paris, where he continued his labors in connection with the newly-formed Foreign

ROBERT BAIRD.

Evangelical Society, and in behalf of the Bible, tract, temperance, and missionary causes. His exertions in behalf of toleration in the Dutch Netherlands, and with Louis Phillipe and Guizot, to obtain a change in French policy in the Sandwich Islands, deserve particular mention. In 1840 he again visited Northern Europe, and in Sweden was received with great honors by both people and king, the latter presenting him a gold medal as a public benefactor. In 1841 and 1842, Mr., now Dr. Baird, revisited the United States, and in the latter part of 1843 again made it his home. In 1846 he went to Europe to attend the Swedish Temperance Convention at Stockholm, as well as to superintend the operations of the Foreign Evangelical Society, visiting England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, etc., and returning to the United States in 1847. In 1849 he became corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, in which the Foreign Evangelical Society was merged. In 1851 he sailed again for Europe, as delegate to the World's Peace Congress, and the meeting of the British Evangelical Alliance. He also attended the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance at Paris in 1855, at Berlin in 1857, and at Geneva in 1861. From 1845 to 1860 he repeatedly delivered courses of lectures on Europe, its geography, history, civil and religious condition, which were listened to with interest by many thousands in all the principal cities of the Union. On his last visit to Europe, in 1862, he ably vindicated the cause of the Union against secession before London audiences.

The productions of Dr. Baird's pen have been numerous, and remarkably so, considering the arduous labors and the many and long journeys he made. He published "View of the Valley of the Mississippi," "Life of Joseph Sanford," "History of Temperance Societies," "Transplanted Flowers," "Visit to Northern Europe," "Religion in America," "Protestantism in Italy," "History of the Albigenses, Waldenses, and Vandois," "Impressions and Experiences in the West Indies and North America," "Union of Church and State in New England," etc. Besides the works mentioned above, he was the author of a number of pamphlets on Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, etc., and a frequent correspondent of many European and American journals and periodicals. He also edited the "Christian World," the organ of the American and Foreign Christian Union, during the whole period of his connection with that society. Perhaps no American had a wider acquaintance in Europe, both with crowned heads and with the people of its various countries. His death occurred at Yonkers, New York, March 15, 1863.

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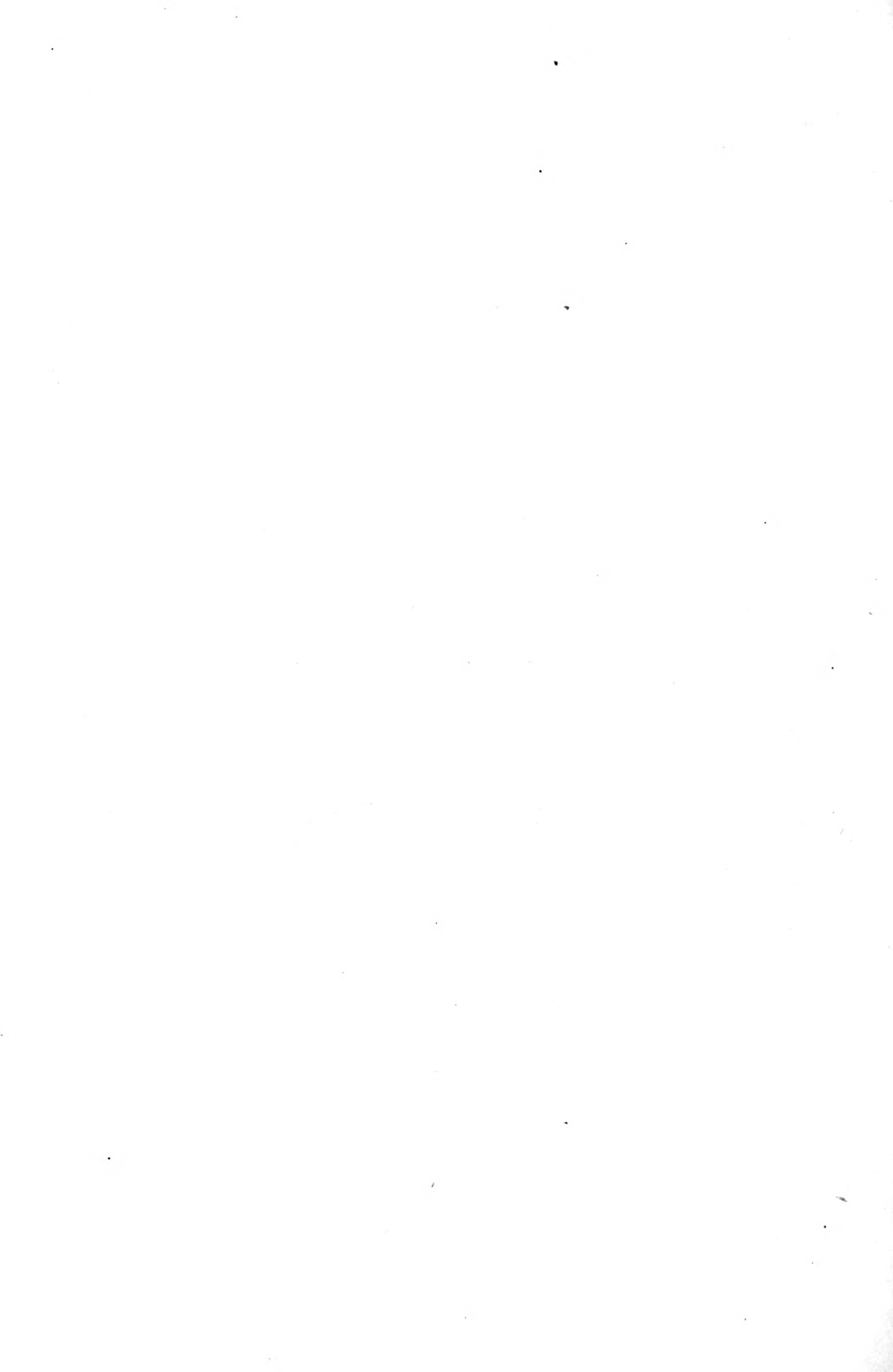
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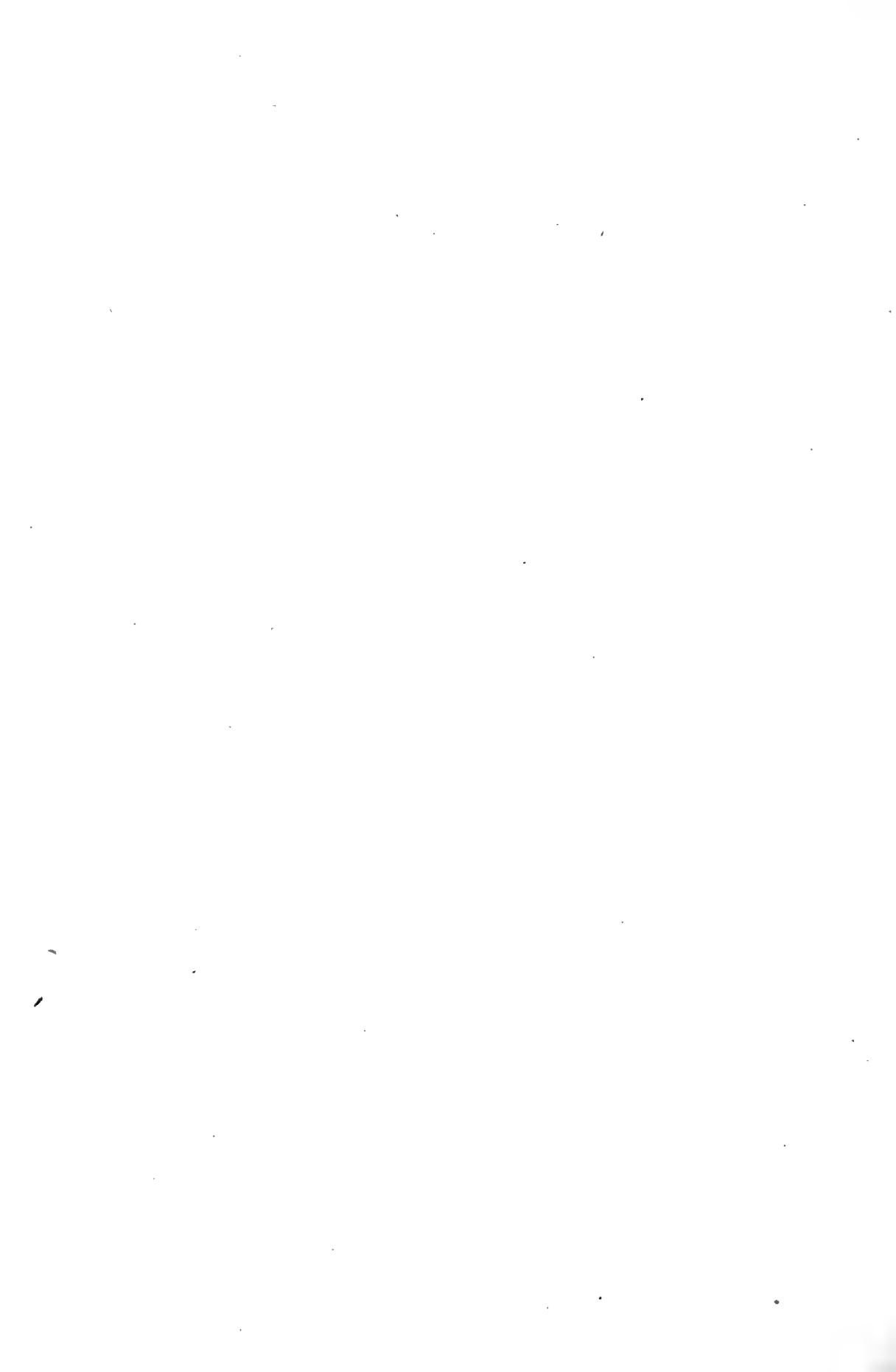
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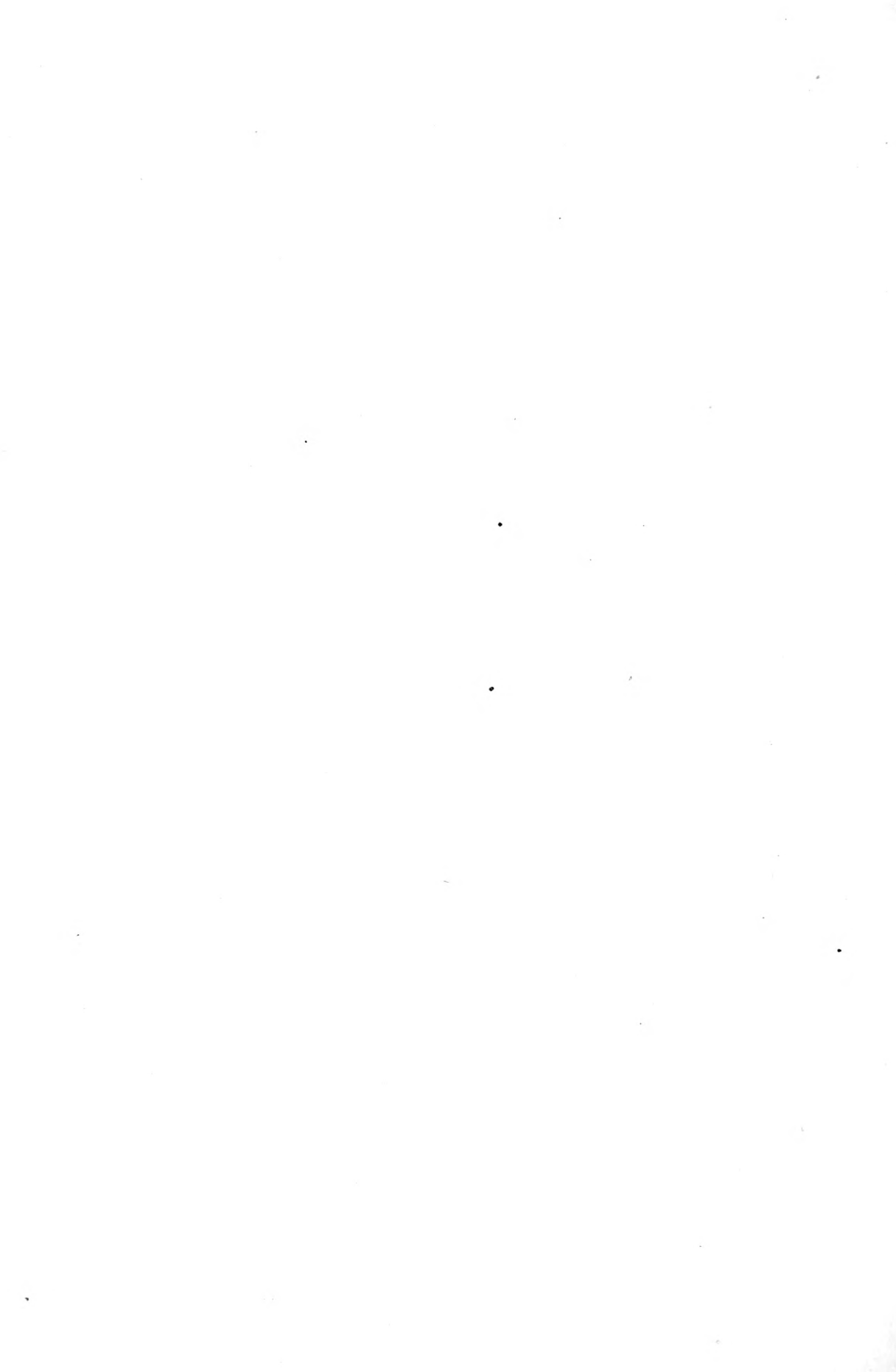
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